The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 18 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
23rd "	Arabia	8000		
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
13th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
20th "	Persia	8000		
27th "	Moldavia	10000		
6th March	Caledonia	8000		
13th "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th "	India	8000		
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000		
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000		

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co, Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Takata Maru	J. Deans	6712	15th. Jan.	22nd Jan.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	3148	19th. Jan.	29th. Jan.
Kirin Maru	R. Tsuda.	6926	24th Jan.	5th Feb.
Ugo-Maru	K. Hirase	1320	6th Feb.	12th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Nagaya	4625	13th Feb.	25th Feb.

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

at, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Methyloids are the most economical as well as the best medicine because they cure quickly, save loss of time from business and have no bad effects. Try them. A.5

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona....	7474	23r Jan.	---
City of Karachi....	5573	5th Feb.	.....
City of Lahore...	6,947	...	23rd Jan
City of Paris ...	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ...	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi .	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	189
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	...	999	...	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 12,56 000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 25th Jan. 11 a.m., ‡P. B. D. and C. M.

DUMRA, 1,695 Thursday, 28th Jan.

LHASA, 2184, Friday 29th January *Direct

‡ Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 28th January calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHAKDARA" 3,050 tons on Thursday 28th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, about 23rd January, calling at Seychelles Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Maurritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

22nd January, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	...
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24th Feb. 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March. 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,368	J. Kinnaird	28th March. 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6,722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 15th April. 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	25th April. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESER FUND ..... „ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London.	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

many months before the war commenced, adopted PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS as standard and since that time have purchased over 3,000. They are placed on submarines and destroyers, on small motor craft at the various yards and docks and on motor launches acting as tenders to large warships.

The Royal Naval Air Stations and the Admiralty Flying School, branches of the Admiralty have been supplied with PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Another branch of the War Office is the Royal Aircraft Factory to whom have been supplied PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. The Army and Navy have each their own flying departments.

The mechanical Transport Department of the War Office have equipped their motor transports with PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS, attached by means of a Vehicle Bracket. Thousands of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS have so far been supplied for this purpose.

THE P. & O. STEAMSHIP COMPANY

on account of the Admiralty, have purchased on thousand PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for the protection of their boats.

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION AND MOTOR UNION

which is the strongest institution in England in connection with motoring, and which has a membership of over ninety thousand, has officially adopted PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS. They have about one thousand Scouts on motor cycles, continually travelling main roads of the country to give help and advice to their members. At the present time, this whole organization has been completely taken over by the War Office. An interesting order was received from them lately for a complete equipment of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for their head-quarters office building, since they were afraid, in view of the fact that they are now a Government office, that some attempt might be made to start a fire on their premises.

THE PYRENE EXTINGUISHER

is small enough to be easily handled by anyone and big enough to meet the requirements and merit the approval of those who know

The flame of enthusiasm is the only flame PYRENE cannot extinguish. Every time PYRENE is used this spark is rekindled and bursts forth larger and fiercer than ever.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

I C O

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our.—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes, It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mr. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. B.5

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madam Semoh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

BOMBAY RACES. Increase Your chances of success by staking on winners fore told by me. LUCIFER, ASTROLOGER, Princess BUILDING, Princess Street. 5125

TO BE OPENED SHORTLY.—Morning Matriculation Classes in English, Math., Sansk., History. Two hours in Girgaum. By an M.A., with brilliant career. Apply "M. A." C/o. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5120

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 20 Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

COTTON TRADE or MILL EMPLOYMENT required by a Hindu Bombay Graduate. Good references. Please apply to Box No. 56, Adv Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5100

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN WIDOW a POST as Housekeeper in a Hotel or other large Institution. Good references. Apply to Box No. 502, Advt. Dept,, "Bombay Chronicle" 3079

WANTED EUROPEAN married couple or bachelor to share a nicely furnished bungalow at Andheri; only 10 minutes from Railway Station—Expenses moderate. Apply to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED a Principal for the Mohinder College, Patiala. Pay Rupees 500—50—1,000 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials (not to be returned) should reach the Foreign Secretary, Patiala State, Patiala, by the 31st January 1915.

BHAGWAN SINGH,
3066 Foreign Secretary.

WANTED a QUALIFIED SURVEYOR who has had experience of Road surveys. Pay according to qualifications. Appointment will last till Monsoon and may continue thereafter for preparing projects. Apply stating qualifications and lowest salary expected, before 31st instant. Copies of certificates, if any to be submitted.

K. S. FRAMJI,
Executive Engineer,
Kolaba District, Alibag.
Camp Pen, 18th January, 1915. 5116

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts on the Temporary Establishment of the office of the Executive Engineer Northern Sanitary District, Ahmedabad.
1 HEAD-CLERK on Rs. 60.
1 CLERK on Rs. 50.
6 CLERKS on pay from Rs. 20 to 40.
1 DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 50.
2 TRACERS on Rs. 25 and 30.
1 STOREKEEPER on Rs. 35.
Applications (with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned) should be addressed to the Undersigned. A Security Deposit will be required from the Store-keeper

(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY,
Executive Engineer,
Northern Sanitary District.
No. 123 Civil Lines, Poona. 3099.

WANTED by THE DISTRICT BOARD, Tinnevelly, A DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER on Rs. 500—20—700 (increment annual) with travelling allowance of Rs. 4 per diem and two ASSISTANT ENGINEERS on Rs. 150—5—200 each, increment annual with travelling allowance of Rs. 2 per diem.
2. The Engineer's work consists of the supervision of 814 miles of metalled roads and the sanitary works, buildings, etc., which are property of the District Board.
3. The qualifications required for Assistant Engineers are the University Degree of B. E. or the Civil Engineering College Certificate of the Engineer class.
4. The successful applicants will also be required to qualify themselves in Tamil, if they have not already done so.
5. The vacancies will arise on or about the 1st April, 1915. 3052

WANTED.

WANTED a GRADUATE with Science S. L. Sanskrit preferred. Pay Rs. 55 to 70. Apply sharp to the MANAGER, new English School, Nadiad. 5131.

KING GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, LUCKNOW.—Wanted. TRAINED NURSES required for War Patients. Pay Rs. 60 with allowances.
Probationers also required.
Apply to LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 3067

WANTED for services, undr the Nepal Government a good ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN conversant with perspective drawing, able to prepare finished drawings from sketches and take out quantities of work. Apply to Box No. 62 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5124

WANTED for MOMBASA and B. E. AFRICA, 2 FIRST CLASS COOKS and 1 SMART BOY. At least one year's agreement passage paid both ways. Must be sober and honest. Apply sharp with references personally.

R. E. COLLIN AND CO.,
5102 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

WANTED for the BARWANI STATE P. W. D. a DRAFTSMAN with experience in architectural drawing and two Surveyors with experience of irrigation schemes. Applications with testimonials stating qualifications and pay required to be submitted to the DEWAN DURBAR BARWANI STATE CENTRAL INDIA. 5106

A PERSIAN MAHOMEDAN, aged 30. educated in Cairo (Egypt), knowing English, Arabic and Persian, wants employment. Was a teacher in Soudan Government Schools for the last 7 years and holds testimonials. Apply

M. H. KAZERANI,
Mohammadi Mahal
5133 Bombay

WANTED GRADUATES or qualified experienced UNDER-GRADUATES male or female, for Mofussil Girls' High School, Guserat. Strong in English, Persian or French and Chemistry preferable. Pay according to qualifications. Elderly qualified retired Head-masters may also apply to Mr. K. A. BALA, Ahmedabad, or A. M. DALAL, Broach. 3050

WANTED a LABORATORY ASSISTANT for the Establishment of the Sanitary Commissioner, Burma, on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem. Applicants must possess certificates of training in Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory work.
2. Applications will be received up to the 6th February, 1915.

C. E. WILLIAMS,
M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
3053 Sanitary Commissioner, Burma.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A PRINTING PRESS, consisting of a double royal cyclinder machine with flyers, treable ruling and cutting machines and English types by Figgins. All in good working order. Owner going out station.—Reasonable offer accepted. Press on view in Mahamadi Mahal, Block B. 1 Dhobitalo. Apply to Box No. 61. Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5123

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—1. NINETH T. B. Bay Aust. Mare by "Impersoria" dam by "Mena" by "Jeweller," rising 7 years, very well-bred and good looking, very promising, upto any weight, very fast, light mouth and very handy; has commenced to play in slow Chukkers but can make a first class pony with a little more practice. Price Rs. 2,000.
2. PATIENCE, Bay Aus. Mare, 6 years, a first class well-bred, very strong and fast and good medium weight carrying pony, has light mouth, has been playing fast Chukkers in Rubber Bit. Price Rs. 2,000.
3. CHICHESTER, Chestnut High-Class Arab, 9 years, upto any weight, plenty of quality, very strong, good looking, very fast, exceptionally handy; has played in many Tournaments and won Races. Price Rs. 1,500.
4. RAJA, Gr. Arab, 9 years, very fast, upto weight, has played in Tournaments, extremely handy. Price Rs. 1,500.
5. DIJLA, High-Class Gr. Arab, 8 years, upto weight, exceptionally handy and very fast. Price Rs. 1,000.
1. No. 1 can make a fine Cavalry charger and very comfortable hack. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 can be used also as very comfortable hacks and Nos. 2 and 3 can make fine Infantry chargers.
2. All above ponies are priced low for immediate sale as the owner has given up playing Polo on account of the War and does not expect to get Polo for a considerable time and hence reducing his Stables.
3. All ponies are measured for Life and are believed to be absolutely sound: open to any veterinary examination.
4. Reasonable offers will be considered.

For further particulars apply to:—
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. The Raja of Dhar,
Central India. 3069

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GUNPATRAO SOKERJI TRILOKEKAR a Translator and Interpreter of this Hon. Court late of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

RAMRAO GUNPATRAO TRILOKEKAR of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant one of the sons of the deceased Translator and Interpreter of this Hon. Court residing at Nowroji Sheth Street Thakurdwar outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
((Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 18th day of January, 1915.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND,
WADIA & Co.,
5127 Petitioner's Attorneys.

FOR SALE.

THE following quantities more or less of classified SANDALWOOD from the Coimbatore forests are offered for sale on Tender to Undersigned.
Tenders will be opened on 1st March, 1915.
This wood has been dressed and classified according to the Coorg and Mysore system by men trained in the Fraserpet (Coorg) Sandalwood Depot under the supervision of the Undersigned who guarantees the dressing and classification as up to standard.
Tenders shall be accompanied with Rs. 100 in notes as security which will be returned to unsuccessful Bidders.
The purchase money must be paid in full within one month and the Sandalwood must be removed from the Depot within 3 months of acceptance of Offer.
The wood is stored in Depot at Satyamangalam town, 42 miles by road from the Coimbatore Station on the South Indian Railway.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Sandal billets, 1st class ...	0	12	0	24
Do. 2nd class	1	6	3	22
Do. 3rd class ...	0	14	0	14
Ghotla	0	1	1	11
Ghat badala	17	13	1	6
Bagaradad	25	5	1	2
Roots 1st class	2	18	1	6
Do. 2nd class	9	3	0	20
Do. 3rd class	15	14	0	14
Jugpokal, 1st class	11	3	0	18
Do. 2nd class	8	19	3	6
Ain bagar	11	16	0	7
Cheria	2	16	1	18
Ain chetta	1	11	1	23
Hatrichetta	0	1	2	19
Milwa chetta	13	0	1	27
Basula Bukni	24	17	3	7
Saw dust	0	11	3	24
Chegu milwa	1	12	0	8
Sapwood chips	6	10	3	26
Total...	156	10	2	19

C. D. McCARTHY,
Conservator of Forests, W. C.,
Coimbatore, South India.
Coimbatore, 8th January, 1915.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of HARMUKHRAI HANUMANBUX formerly an adjudicated Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client MR. GAJANAND LACHHIRAM Trustee of the Composition Deed in the matter of HARMUKHRAI HANUMANBUX formerly an Adjudicated Insolvent has been authorised to pay off the claims of the creditors of the said Insolvent at the rate of four annas in a rupee. All creditors therefore of the said Harmukhrai Hanumanbux who have filed their claims in the office of the Official Assignee of Bombay and whose claims have been admitted by the Official Assignee are requested to see the Undersigned at their office at 1, Hummum street, Fort, on or before the 15th day of February 1915 with reference to their admitted claims against the said Harmukhrai Hanumanbux.
Dated this 20th day of January, 1915.

SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Gajanand Lachhiram the Trustee of the Composition Deed in the above Estate.
5063

NOTICE.

DHRANGADHRA STONE.

THE public are hereby informed that in order to develope the stone traffic and to minimise its cost of carriage to Bombay and other markets, the State has taken a Railway siding to the famous stone quarries situated near Dhrangadhra and has further made 50 per cent., reductions in the Royalty charged by the State:—

BIG STONES OF DHRANGADHRA.
Within Kathiawar,—Rs. 7 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.
Beyond Viramgam and by Bhavnagar Bunder per B. S. Railway—Rs. 3-8 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.
For further particulars apply to
THE STATE ENGINEER.
Dhrangadhra State.
Dhrangadhra, 7th January, 1915. 5130

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay, for the purchase of Castor and ground nut cake, Empty casks, drums, Kegs, and cases, &c. that may be available at the Medical Store Depot during the official year 1915-16.
Forms of tender can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Re. 1.
Tenders will be opened at 12 noon on Monday the 1st February 1915, and the highest bidder will be given the contract.

C. M. MATHEW,
Major, I.M.S.,
Offg. Medical Storekeeper to Government,
Opposite Byculla Club, Bombay.
Bombay, 13th January, 1915. 5044

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD DRAWING, DINING AND BED ROOM FURNITURE, RICH PLATEDWARE BY WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH MAKERS, CROCKERYWARE, AND GLASSWARE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bungalow No. 1, Willoughby Road, New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome artistic teakwood and blackwood (made to order) household furniture comprising of dining table, set of dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, hanging clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, hatstands, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, large chiffoniers, new designed drawing room screens, reclining sofas, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, upholstered hall suit spring cushioned sofas and chairs, lined with silk tapestry, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, clothes baskets, new pattern single and double iron and brass bedsteads, Jost fans, rich carpets, glassware, crockeryware and best platedware by well-known English-makers table ornaments and cooking utensils, etc.
The property of Lieut. H. R. Sandford R. E. proceeding to England.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD, ON THE BYCULLA PLOTS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq. the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Meghji Hirji Sha, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 8th February, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in his following property:—
Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land situate on the south side of Arthur Road on the Byculla plots, without the Fort of Bombay, forming a portion of New Survey No. A/3424 and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 17¾ kathis or 781 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon Assessed in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under "E" Ward No. 7303 (1) 7303 (1a) and Street No. 159 and 159 A A and bounded on the east by the house of Amirally Hyderally on the west by the house of Noorbhai Jiwanji on the north by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and on the south by a passage half of which belongs to the Vendor and the other half belongs to Mia Saheb Ahmed, including his right to receive Rs. 15 per month upto the death of Bai Rambai, widow of Hirji Poonja.
For further particulars and conditions of sale. Apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHUCKLA STREET.

Under instructions of the Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay, and by virtue of the Consent Decree passed in suit No. 318 of 1909 filed by Purshottam Punja and another with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General against Mithabai widow of Damodar Haridas Shivji bearing date the 25th day of NOVEMBER, 1910, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property free from the Mortgage subsisting thereon bearing date the 9th day of September 1911 and expressed to be made between the said Mithabai widow as Mortgagor of the one part and Pirojsha Edalji Ghamat and Cooverbai wife of the said Pirojsha Edalji Ghamat as Mortgagees of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises thereon erected built and situate at Bombay without the Fort of Bombay in the Island of Bombay in a street formerly called 2nd Kumbharwada Street but now called Chakla Street containing by admeasurement 378 5/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 578-578-1359 Collector's New No. 6239 Old Survey No. 963 and New Survey No. 2184 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2121 street Nos. 207-217, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a passage for the sweeper on or towards the West by the second Kumbharwada or Chakla Street aforesaid on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by a passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank Buildings, or to the said Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS D'LAL M. & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

IN THE COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 848 of 1909 O. S.

Maganlal Shiwlal .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Dayabhai Tapidas and others ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Maganlal Dhiwlal the Receiver appointed herein by the Judge's Order dated the 10th day of August, 1914, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent Judge's order dated 11th October 1913 Messrs. D. D'LAL M. Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, the immoveable properties described hereunder at the time mentioned blow.

LOT NO. 1 AT 5 P.M. ON THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1915.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground (the Fazandari whereof is Narayen Janardhan) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Thomas and Hamal Street at Lower Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 197½ square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 598 Street No. 3-5 & 63 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the respective houses of Palanji Dorabji and Pestonji Nowroji Kharas, on or towards the west by the property of Palonji Dorabji and Vangari Luxman Mayaji Kakad, on or towards the North by the Public Road leading to Manekji buildings and on or towards the South by the public Road leading to Light House.

LOT NO. II AT 5 P.M., ON THE 13TH FEBRUARY, 1915.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (now redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Khandirao Wadi outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 4139-40 Street Nos. 9 and 1 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under old No. 461 and New No. 2434 and old survey No. 79 and New Survey No. 486 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Khanderao Wadi on or towards the West partly by the property of Vasudeo Vinayak and others and partly by the property of Damoder Pandurang, on or towards the North partly by the vacant grounds and partly by the property belonging to Dr. D'Monte on or towards the South by the property of Pranjiwandas Jagoosha and which said premises are in the occupation of Tribhovandas Jugjiwandas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, attorneys for the Receiver at their office at 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Private offers for the sale of the said properties will be received by Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas attorneys for the receiver at 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 21st day of January, 1915.

D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO,

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists, No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE UNDRILLED PEARL BUTTONS RETURNED FROM HOME.
On WEDNESDAY, the 27th Instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Raichant Motichand and Company and on account and at the risk of Abdul Aziz Bin Abdul Latiff Mishari.
Lot No. 58, pearls wg. 431 cts. 341½ chows and 5 cents.
Lot No. 64, 444 pearls wg. 253½ cts. 167½ chows and 9½ cents.
Lot No. 67, 146 pearls wg. 95½ cts. 56½ chows and 18½ cents.
Lot No. 73, 186 pearls wg. 99 cts. 43½ chows and 11½ cents.
The above pearls will be on view from Monday.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 25 TONS TEAK SQUARES.
On THURSDAY, the 28th Instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Sewri Bunder where the squares are lying, by order of Messrs. Dharamsey Asso and Company and on account and at the risk of Mr Kalidas Nathubhai and Mr. Thakeredas Atmaram.
101 Teak squares wg. about 25 tons.

MEHTA & CO,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST OF HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WILLINGDON.
SECOND PERFORMANCE OF
THE TABLEAUX VIVANTS
EXCELSIOR THEATRE,
Friday, 22nd January, 9-45 p.m.
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
NDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.
There will be two additional Tableaux
DRAKE IS GOING WEST
ND
AN IND.AN TABLEAU
GRAND FINALE.
BIVOUAC AT THE FRONT

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY
CONVERSAZIONE
Open to the Members only
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL
on Tuesday, February 2nd, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.
under the Patronge and in the Presence of H. E THE GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.
Subscription and application for membership (each member may bring two Lady-guests), should be sent to the Hon. Sec., Prof. G. V. MULLER, M. A. I. E S., Elphinstone College, Bombay.
Last day for receiving pictures is Thursday noon, 28th January, at the Town Hall.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
A Thrilling Two-Reel Production
A HIGHLAND ROMANCE
A Highly Pathetic and Tragic Story
Dealing with
Scotch Manners and Customs.
A Story of deep human interest which will not fail to appeal to every heart.
Full of Intense Emotion and Pathos
Powerful! Thrilling! Superb!
OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS.
2,000 Feet of latest topical Pictures
A veritable Budget of information.
3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.
Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Tuesday, 26th January.
DANCING AND SKATING.
Tuesday, 16th February
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

One Thing is Sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D-6

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.
PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH, or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.
WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

The Market opened steady with a fair demand for ready delivery orders, in which a considerable amount changed hands. There was also a fair disposition to buy March deliveries.

On the news becoming known that American futures were higher, prices advanced, and Good Broach touched Rs. 194½ while other qualities advanced Rs. 2/3 with a good demand and not many sellers.

We quote:—

Good Broach ..... Rs. 194 (March).
F. G. Bengals ..... Rs. 133 (January).
Fine M. G. Bengals ..... Rs. 138/9 (January).
Fine M. G. Bengals ..... Rs. 138/9 (March).
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akolas ...Rs. 161 (January).
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akolas ...Rs. 158/9 (March).

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Jan 20th.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	..	7,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		700
„ Sales of East Indian	..	200
„ Imports	..	26,772
Mid. American	..	5.09
Egyptian F. F.	.	6.5.
New York Official noon call March	..	8.67
„ „ „ May	..	8.88
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	..	8.55

SPINNING TONE.

Liverpool, Jan 20th

Spinning Tone ...	.. .. ..	Steady.
Estimated Sales	.. .. ..	8,000
Total Imports	.. .. ..	26,772

FUTURE DELIVERY QUOTATIONS:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.87	4.92
June-July	....	....
July-Aug.	4.93	4.98
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.03	5.08
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.07	5.13

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 21st.

Opening Tone		Firm.
Estimated Sales		7,000
Total Imports		13,358

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June	4.96
June-July	....
July-Aug.	5.02
Aug.-Sep.	....
Sep.-Oct.	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.12
Nov.-Dec.	....
Dec.-Jan.	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. Jan 20th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	4.87	4.90
June-July	....	....
July-Aug.	4.93	4.96
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.02	5.05
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.07	5.09

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
19th Jan Close ..	4. 7½	4.9½	5.03½	5.07½
20th Jan. Open ..	4. 1	4.9	5. 7	5.12
„ Close ..	4. 0	4.9	5.06	5.09½
	p. 2½	pl. 1½	pl. 2½	pl. 2

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.
19th Jan. Close	6.98	7.04	7.33
20th Jan. Open	6.96	7.14	7.43
20th „ Close	pl. 6	pl. 10	pl. 10

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct.
19th Jan. Close.	8.68	8.88	9.28
19th Jan. Close.	8.64	8.85	9.27
20th Jan. 11 a.m.	8.64	8.86	9.28
20th Jan. Close	8.79	9.00	9.41

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
19th Jan. Close.	8.31	8.55
19th „ Close.	8.30	8.53
20th Jan. 11 a.m.	....	....
20th Jan. Close	8.47	8.69

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

New York Jan. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	64,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..	27,000
Futures at New York March ..	..	8.79
Previous closing price ..	..	8.64
Futures at New York May	..	9.00
Previous closing price ..	..	8.85
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..	8.60
Previous price	..	8.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	..	8
Previous price	..	8
Futures at New Orleans March	..	8.47
Previous price ..	..	8.30
Futures at New Orleans May ..	..	8.69
Previous price ..	..	8.53
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		7½
Demand Bills ..	..	4.83.85
Silver Commercial Bars ..	..	48½

ADDITIONAL COTTON QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 20th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.60
F.G. „ „	3.72
Fine „ „	3.84
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur.	4.40
Good Oomra M. G.	4.63
F.G. „ „	4.48
Fine „ „	4.60
Good M. G. Oomra	4.36
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.60
Good Broach	4.55
F.G. „	4.70
Fine „	4.85

Methyloids cure in a few days without publicity or inconvenience. They relieve the pain and give visible results in a few hours. Use Methyloids. A.6

ARRIVALS.

20th Jan. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	4,033
Central India	2,112
Barsi & Nagpur	1,208
Berar	4,004
Central Provinces	3,954
Dhollera	255
Broach	....
Compta & Dharwar	83
Western.	....
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	4,734
Rajputana	130
Sind	....
Total	20,523
Total for 6 days	80,413
„ to date since 1st Sept. 1914.	4,58,743
„ same time last season	1,181,660

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total	6 Days.	Since 1st Jan. 1915	Same period last year.
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	20,523	80,413	219,117	2 1,179
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	4,333	22,311	18,8-2	9e,317
Linseed	488	2,790	10,001	77,378
Rape, Gal, Mustard-seed ..	1,407	6,430	19,415	2,608
Gingellyseed	2,943	13,709	57,654	235,699
Poppyseed	73	78	95	1,912
Groundnuts	8,891	31,876	79,167	204,775
Castorseed	1,601	13,524	47,248	115,775
Rice	4,990	22,043	239,850	199,189
Myrabollams	271	25,029	68,812	52,850
Cottonseed	4,508	62,177	2,3,169	5,8,358
Mowrassee	74	1,023	5,085	6,097
Gram	53	1,3 8	15,938	.20,827
Jowari	3,952	24,622	72,821	82.198
Maize	..	154	703	76
Barley	..	3c6	1,512	1,201

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

London, Jan. 20th.

Bar Silver Spot..	22 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£ 552,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	2
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	2½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	1½
Interest day to day loans	7-8
„ 7 day market loans	1½

COUNCIL BILLS.

	Rs.
At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for	10,00,000
Rs. 9,000 were Allotted to Bombay	9,000
Tenders on Bombay at	1/3 15/16
Telegraphic Tranfers:— allotted to Bombay	9,91,000
Tender on Bombay at	1/3 31/32
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	Rs. 14,00,000
Transfers Calcutta	1,23.000 at 1/4

EXCHANGE.

Banks Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3⅞d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3⅞d. February.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready. 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. 4 mts' ready ..... 1s. 4⅜d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. 73⅝
30 d-s. Hongkong 131½
Do. Shanghai 167½
Francs 3 m-s. do. 173½
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 146½ to 147

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London is unchanged at 22 13-16d. for cash delivery.

The local market is quiet at 68-11 for cash delivery.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-9-0
Australian do.	24-0-0
Bombay do.	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-9-6
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-5-0

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood firm today and a fair amount of business was reported during the course of the day. Tata Iron and Steel Shares also displayed a rising tendency.

Standard advanced to Rs. 875, Madhavji to Rs. 1,05-, David to Rs. 517½ and Fazulbhai to Rs. 367½ for February settlement.

Finlays were in demand at Rs. 243½ at the close.

Ahmedabad Advance declined to Rs. 770. Kohinoors to Rs. 660 and Sun Mill Shares to Rs. 103½.

New Great Eastern changed hands at Rs. 297½.

Badhan Piles were placed at Rs. 79 in a lot.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 910 to Rs. 915 for February settlement.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares moved up to Rs. 93 and Deferred improved from Rs. 184 to Rs. 190 during the course of the day.

Bank of Bombay Shares were quoted at Rs. 1,600 x. d. and Bank of India Shares at Rs. 57.

In Railway Shares Central Provinces (old Issue) were placed at Rs. 118; Shares of the Purgaon-Arvi branch were in demand at Rs. 5½ premium (Rs. 25 paid up); and Shares of the latest issue of the Central Provinces changed hands at Rs. 7 premium.

Tapti Valley Railway Shares were in request at Rs. 572½.

In Press Shares Indian Cottons declined to Rs. 126.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 93¼.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 98¾.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Jan. 20th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. April-May. Paid	55/3
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F May.-June Paid nominal	54

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Jan. paid	56
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. January	56/3

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.	55/6
Linseed Calcutta Mar.-April Buyers.	52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. paid	47/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Hull Paid	£7/0/0

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 61
Copper Braziers	£ 75½
Yellow Metal	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B	
% F.O.B. Liverpool	11/5/0

FREIGHT.

Coals, Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal.	30

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay according to quality Duty paid	22-3 to 22-9

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Spot Duty paid	25/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/7½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	40
„ Mutton „	40-6
General Tone of Tallow Auction Strong.	

GOATSKINS SALES.

Goatskins sale closed to-day quietly sold	6,00,000

Goa skins Madras:— A penny to two pence lower.
Goatskins Bombay a penny lower.
Sheepskins steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

(BOMBAY QUOTATIONS.)

Wheat. Tone easier.
White Pessi, 85 p. c. April-May ...Rs. 7-4, R.D., per cwt.
White Pessi 85 p. c. Ready .....Rs. 8-4, R.D., per cwt.
Red Hard per cent. .....Rs. 47, B.T., per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 54, B.T., per candy.
Linseed. Tone easily.
Ready .....Rs. 7-8, B.T., per cwt.
Rapeseed. Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore .....Rs. 7-10, B.T., per cwt. nominal.
Brown Katni .....Rs. 7-3, B.T., per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat M.-April.Rs. 8, B.T., per cwt.
Poppyseed. Tone quite.
Ready .....Rs. 7-12, B.T., per cwt.
Groundnuts. Tone quiet but steady.
Shol pur .....Rs. 31-8, B.T., per candy.
Madras .....Rs. 32-8, B.T., per candy.
Mowraseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 4-6, B.T., per cwt.
Castorseed. Tone quiet.
Ready .....Rs. 5-15, R.D., per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 5-13, R.D., per cwt.
Cottonseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 2-9, R.D., per cwt.
Teelseed. Tone quiet but steady.
Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 8-9, R.D., per cwt.
Mimbara .....Rs. 44, B.T., per candy.
White small gr 15 per cent. .....Rs. 40, B.T. per candy.
Black Katni .....Rs. 37, B.T., per candy.
Mughi .....Rs. 40, B.T., per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat..Rs. 46, B.T., per candy.
White Secunderabad Rs. 51, B.T., per candy. nominal.
White Khandesh ...Rs. 44, B.T. per candy.
White Allahabad .....Rs. 8-9, R.D. per cwt.

BILLS ON LONDON.

Notice was issued yesterday simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras that the Government of India are prepared to issue bills of exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Thursday, the 28th instant, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the condition that the amounts of bills or telegraphic transfers issued the amounts of bills or telegraphic transfers will be in multiples of £1,000 and that no single bill or telegraphic transfers will be issued for less than £10,000. The rate for bills will be 1s. 29/32d. the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers 1s. 3.27/32d. the rupee. Applications for bills or telegraphic transfers should be addressed to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and should reach him as regards Calcutta tenders not later than 12 noon, Standard time, on Thursday, the 28th instant, and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers not later than 1-30 p.m., Standard time, on the same day.

There were no tenders for Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday at 15/29/32d. and 15-27/32d. the rupee respectively.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, during the week ending 19th instant there was rain in Sholapur and the Karnatak doing slight damage to standing crops. Elsewhere the crops were generally in good condition except for slight damage by frost in two talukas of Nawabshah, and from withering in one taluka of Ahmednagar. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, Deccan, Kathiawar and Baroda. The supply of fodder was adequate except in the area affected by floods and the hilly tracts of Karachi and two talukas in Thar and Parkar. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 21.

Nellore reports four inches of rain; Madras had a light fall. Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—Some rain in Madras.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 21st January, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is above normal except in the ex-

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and normal or in excess over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in Central India west and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen but is still in slight defect during the day in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the Bombay Deccan and clear or very lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect during the day but in excess at night.

General Remarks.—Madras is the only station reporting rainfall of importance to-day. A few showers are possible on the Coromandal coast and the adjacent parts inland.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 21st of January 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire ..	78.1	61.8	65 ..	0.40		—1.76
Jask ..			.. ..	..		..
Muskat ..	80.7	68.7	64 ..	..		..
Do. (20th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	75.2	47.6	76 ..	0.80		—0.21
Rawalpindi ..	67.5	37.1	79 ..	4.05		1.47
Lahore ..	72.2	44.1	90 ..	1.07		—0.05
Fizsar ..	74.6	42.2	81 ..	..		..
Ambala ..	71.7	44.5	90 ..	1.64		—0.45
Delhi ..	71.6	51.0	85 ..	1.29		0.23
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	73.6	52.0	93 ..	0.37		—0.35
Mainpuri ..	72.1	46.3	96 ..	0.13		—0.94
Jhansi ..	78.7		65 ..	0		—0.79
Cawnpore ..	77.0	49.9	93 ..	0.16		—0.83
Allahabad ..	83.2	52.8	81 ..	0		—1.13
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	75.1	41.2	88 ..	0.52		0.18
Karachi ..	77.0	57.0	54 ..	0.55		0.01
Ajmer ..	72.0	45.0	84 ..	0.52		—0.13
Jaipore ..	73.3	48.3	83 ..	0.14		—0.50
Kotah ..	77.8	54.6	61 ..	0.28		—0.18
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	77.0	47.0	49 ..	0.16		0.09
Dwarka ..	77.6	58.6	84 ..	0.09		—0.01
Veraval ..	80.1	57.8	41 ..	0.00		—0.41
Rajkot ..	82.6	55.2	36 ..	0.21		—0.08
Bhavnagar Para ..	85.0	56.0	54 ..	0		—0.32
Surat ..	88.1	61.7	74 ..	0.70		0.51
Ahmedabad ..	86.7	60.8	49 ..	0		—0.21
Deesa ..	85.1	50.1	53 ..	0.05		—0.17
Neemuch ..	78.8	52.8	55 ..	0.47		0.02
Indore ..	80.7	57.3	63 ..	0.85		0.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	80.8	52.5	78 ..	0		—1.82
Saugor ..	80.2	57.2	57 ..	0		—1.43
Hoshangabad ..	82.1	55.8	61 ..	1.34		0.19
Khandwa ..			.. ..			
Akola ..	82.1	58.9	73 ..	1.57		0.14
Amraoti ..	80.0	59.6	72 ..	1.09		0.25
Nagpur ..	80.7	57.5	73 ..	3.45		1.95
Chanda ..	81.3	54.2	79 ..	2.09		0.87
Raipur ..	77.2	57.6	87 ..	1.14		0.34
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83.2	70.3	82 ..	0.18		—0.19
Ratnagiri ..	88.7	69.9	49 ..	0.42		—0.27
Mormugao ..	86.2	71.9	77 ..	1.43		0.27
Karwar ..	90.7	70.3	86 ..	5.67		3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	85.7	57.1	62 ..	2.32		1.56
Ahmednagar ..	80.9	54.6	7 ..	1.96		0.91
Poona ..	81.4	54.9	73 ..	0.55		—0.52
Sholapur ..	73.3	63.7	82 ..	4.79		3.32
Bijapur ..	81.1	64.4	86 ..	4.48		3.28
Belgaum ..	83.3	63.1	89 ..	4.84		2.96
Aurangabad ..	80.7	60.2	62 ..	1.03		0.66
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	82.2	61.8	84 ..	0.24		—0.04
Hyderabad ..	79.8	55.4	80 ..	0.86		—0.33
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	91.7	75.5	74 ..	3.41		0.07
Calicat ..	83.2	76.1	89 ..	7.03		0.83
Cochin ..	88.6	75.0	78 ..	13.08		4.78
Colombo ..	88.1	74.4	94	0.01	16.36	—3.65
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	77.1	72.0	85 ..	3.04		—3.15
Bellary ..	89.0	67.5	80 ..	2.91		0.74
Cuddapah ..	89.8	71.7	88	0.04	2.74	—1.85
Madras ..	84.3	74.0	98	0.2	24.35	4.67
Bangalore ..	79.8	74.5	91 ..	2.12		—1.89
Coimbatore ..	86.0	71.3	81 ..	4.01		—0 79
Trichinopoly ..	86.7	72.7	92 ..	5.46		2.56
Negapatam ..	85.5	71.3	79 ..	18.79		—9.44

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in.
	Jan			Jan		
Th.	21	m 2 37	27 8	21	m 9 2	17 10
		8 17a	25 4		8 37a	19 8
F.	22	m 3 5	26 8	22	m 9 40	18 4
		4 2a	24 7		9 14a	20 10
S.	23	m 3 34	25 9	23	m 10 23	19 8
		5 0a	24 1		10 10a	21 11
Su.	24	m 4 8	25 0	24	m 11 20	18 11
		6 30a	23 10		11 37a	22 9
M.	25	m 4 54	24 8	25	0 34a	18 11
		8 36a	24 5			
Tu.	26	m 6 11	23 9	26	m 1 49	22 9
		9 32a	25 4		1 39a	18 6
W.	27	m 7 49	23 9	27	m 3 14	22 2
		10 13a	26 4		2 35a	17 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 21 (Thursday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m
„ 22 (Friday	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m
„ 23 (Saturday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 26m
„ 24 (Sunday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 27m
„ 25 (Monday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 27m
„ 26 (Tuesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 28m
„ 27 (Wednesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 29m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915 Jan. 15th 8h 11-9p.m; 1st Quarter 1915 Jan. 23rd. 11h. 2-3 a.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 31st 10h. 11-3 a.m.; Last Quarter 1915 Feb. 7th 10h. 40 9 am..

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The following is a Supplementary list of successful candidates at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University:—

1783, 1784, 1785, 1794, 1795, 1797, 1802, 1804, 1809, 1821, 1823, 1843, 1844, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1857, 1858, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1886, 1898, 1899, 1909, 1914, 1916, 1924, 1955, 1957, 1982, 1985, 1992, 1995, 2001, 2003, 2014, 2015, 2022, 2042, 2057, 2064, 2076, 2077, 2095, 2097, 2131, 2132, 2139, 2140, 2144, 2149, 2151, 2158, 2169, 2176, 2184, 2185, 2215, 2228, 2230, 2236, 2254, 2271, 2279, 2306, 2315, 2344, 2418, 2426, 2441 2457, 2467, 2468, 2483, 2519, 2547, 2576, 2596, 2629, 2647, 2655, 2684, 2687 2702, 2718, 2721, 2744, 2765, 2785, 2806, 2874, 2930, 2939, 2959, 2968, 2976, 2985, 2996, 3003, 3019 3023, 3031, 3038, 3040 3055, 3068, 3106, 3119, 3141, 3149, 3166, 3198, 3208, 3209, 3217, 3238, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3261, 3265, 3268, 3275, 3285, 3295, 3299, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3367, 3368 3371, 3389, 3396, 3414, 3420, 3423, 3430, 3431, 3435, 3466, 3489, 3503, 3507, 3516, 3520, 3535, 3539, 3541, 3547, 3576, 3580, 3585, 3595, 3608, 3624, 3626, 3640, 3665, 3667, 3675, 3677, 3699, 3701, 3710, 3718, 3735, 3745, 3778, 3786, 3803, 3815, 3823, 3831, 3862, 3865, 3887, 3890, 3891 3922, 3931, 3966, 3970, 3983, 3986, 4015, 4021, 4036, 4079, 4085 4110, 4170, 4179, 4192, 4200, 4202, 4268, 4272, 4274, 4343, 4422, 4433, 4453, 4464, 4489, 4506, 4602, 4606, 4667, 4670, 4690, 4692, 4721, 4819, 4821, 4825, 4842, 4860, 4875, 4909, 4912, 4944, 4946, 4962, 4989, 5001, 5056 5061, 5068, 5078, 5102, 5139, 5199, 5205, 5215, 5260.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barmeters:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 21st January 1915 was 30.169 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th January 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10. a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.962 Inches
Temperature of Air	76.4degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.0 „
Dew Point	67.1 „
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.733 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	1.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air	83.2 „
Minimum do. do.	71.2 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,ENE,WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	117 Miles.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT.

A few new rules under the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912, to be known as Co-operative Societies (supplementary) Rules, 1914, are gazetted in Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette." The majority of these rules are concerned with the settlement of disputes arising in connection with the business of Co-operative Societies. All such disputes shall in future be referred to the Registrar, who shall, at his discretion, either decide the dispute himself or shall appoint an arbitrator or shall refer it to three arbitrators, of whom one shall be nominated by each of the parties to the dispute and the third shall be nominated by the Registrar and act as chairman. In the last case, the opinion of the majority shall prevail. Any party aggrieved by an arbitrator or arbitrators may appeal to the Registrar within one month of the date of the award. In cases which the Registrar has decided himself an appeal within one month of the date of the decision shall lie to the Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Societies.

The award of the Registrar of the arbitration, if not appealed against within one month, shall not be liable to be called in question in any Civil or Revenue Court and shall be in all respects final and conclusive. No legal practitioners will be allowed to represent any of the parties to the dispute. Another rule states that societies with limited liability and with a total working capital exceeding Rs. 50,000 at the beginning of the co-operative year may be required by the Registrar to bear the charges of the audit of their accounts. It is also ruled that no society shall pay dividend to its shareholders at a rate exceeding 12 per cent. nor shall it pay at a rate exceeding 9 per cent. until its reserve fund exceeds one-quarter of its subscribed share-capital.

Sir James Meston on Tuesday examined the site of the proposed headquarters at Deoria to see if the partition of Gorakhpur should take place. His Honour opened the new Gorakhpur High School buildings and in the afternoon attended a garden party at Union Club, given by the Hon. Babu Narasingh Prasad. Just before reaching the club his Honour narrowly escaped what might have been a serious accident, as a car driven by an Indian chauffeur charged the Lieutenant-Governor's car at right angles. Luckily his Honour's chauffeur was able to swing aside and the two cars avoided

Th following circular has been issued by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal:—The restrictions placed at the commencement of the war upon the grant of leave in India to police officers are now withdrawn and the Deputy Inspectors-General, Superintendants, Principals of Schools and colleges and Commandants of Military Police may grant all kinds of leave in India as usual, but care must be taken that the authorised leave scale is not exceeded. Officers and men proceeding on leave must leave their addresses and names of the nearest telegraph offices and must understand clearly that they are liable to be recalled at any time.

Zymole Trokeys strengthen the voice, preventing the irritation which follows a long strain on the vocal cords. They are invaluable to public speakers and singers. E-6

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20.

Eden Hall	Kemp	Beira Jan. 4
Gallia	McIntyre	Colombo Jan. 16
Rangoon Maru	Nomura	Kobe Dec. 18
Dwarka	C. R. King	Karachi Jan. 18

Jan. 21.

Frankenfels	Le Grande	Basra Jan. 13

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 21.

Kassara

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

GOVIND GANESH KOTHAVALE AND TWO OTHERS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

These were three criminal applications for revisions against the decision of Mr. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Satara, who confirmed the sentence of imprisonment passed on the accused by the Mr. L. B. Gore, First Class Magistrate of Wai.

In this case the first two accused were convicted under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code with criminal breach of trust and were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment; and the third accused, Shridhar, of abetting the offence of criminal breach of trust, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was that the third accused, Shridhar Krishna Kothavale, was the manager of the Bombay Banking Company, now in liquidation. The first and the second accused are his nephews, and live at Wai. The third accused drew large sums from the Bank in the name of one Rupchand, of Wai, and invested them in a Motor Company at Wai, which was managed by the first and second accused. When the Bombay Banking Company began to totter, it was discovered by the Directors that over half a lakh was due from Rupchand. The Directors held meetings, and it was resolved that the Wai Motor Company should be taken over by the Bank as security in payment of Rupchand's debt to the Bank, as Rupchand was only a figure head, the real debtor was the third accused.

On 24th October, 1913, the third accused sold the Wai Motor Company to Rupchand, and Rupchand sold it to the Bank, which thus became the proprietor of the concern. When the liquidator, Mr. Sethna, took over the affairs of the Bank, he wired to Rupchand not to deal with the effects of the Motor Car Company and to hold them as his agent. The first two accused acquiesced in this. They stopped business and dismissed their employees. The liquidator instructed Rupchand to hand over the effects of the Motor Company to Messrs. Frenchman and Co., as his agents, which they did. The first two accused, however, after the liquidator had taken over the concern, made away with tools, tyres, petrol and other articles belonging to the Motor Car Company. They had thus committed criminal breach of trust. The third accused, who was in Bombay, had been charged with abetment of criminal breach of trust by assisting in the disposal of a lathe and drilling machine in Bombay.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused observed: "The way in which the dishonest mis-appropriation was made was really very discreditable to persons in the social position of the accused, who had influence to wield others credulously and in whom other people placed confidence easily."

The argument of counsel was not over when their Lordships rose for the day.

Mr. Gadgil, with Mr. Lele, appeared for the first accused. Mr. Patvardhan appeared for the second accused. Mr. P. D. Bhide appeared for the third accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor.)

DHANSHUKHRAM MANISAVE MEHTA v. THE B. B. & C. I. RY. CO. LTD.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. N. R. Majmudar, First Class Sub-Judge of Surat, who dismissed the plaintiff appellant's suit for an alleged breach of contract with costs.

The plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 11,900 as damages from the defendant company for the breach of a contract. The plaintiff alleged that Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, contractors, undertook the construction of the docks for the Bombay Port Trust. The plaintiff agreed to supply to them stone from the *Bhagwada* quarries, deliverable in Bombay. The defendant company had knowledge of the two contracts. It was agreed between the defendants and the plaintiff that the former should open a station at Bhagwada, and should supply 40 wagons to the plaintiff per month for the carriage of stone from Bhagwada to Carnac Bunder at the rate of 10 wagons per week, and that they should permit the plaintiff to take stone from the company's quarries. The contract was to remain in force for a period of four years and the defendant company had taken security from the plaintiff to ensure the carrying out of his part of the contract, and Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves became sureties for him. After the above contract was made the plaintiff with the permission of the Railway Company, prepared a road and constructed a platform at Bagwada, and the defendant Company opened the station, and commenced to carry stones from that Station. Owing to some difficulty the railway company could not permit the plaintiff to take stone from that place, and so an alteration was made in the terms of the original contract, and the defendants agreed to permit the plaintiff to take his stone to other stations also, besides Carnac Bunder. The plaintiff had agreed to supply "dressed stone" only to the Dock contractors but owing to the defendants' refusal to take stone from their quarries he was unable to supply and so he was forced to supply "rubble." The defendant company refused to supply the plaintiff with wagons and at this time the plaintiff had in stock stone worth Rs. 7,000 which he was unable to send to the Dock contractors and suffered a great loss.

The defendants stated that the plaintiff had no right to claim damages, and denying all allegations in the plaint, put the plaintiff to the strict proof. Further they contended that the suit was time barred, that the plaintiff was not refused the supply of wagons, and that they had everything done properly and fully as required by the railway under the law and regulations relating to railways.

The Subordinate Judge decided that the alleged contract was not made with the company. A contract to carry stone was made with Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves. The Railway had not committed a breach of the contract.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai appeared for the appellant.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared or the Railway Company.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

AGENTS DISPUTE OVER AGREEMENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar).

LALJI GOVINDJI, a firm, v. THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The plaintiffs in this suit sued to recover from the defendant Company two sums of Rs. 33,543-3-9 and Rs. 45,000 with interest.

Mr. Inverarity, with the Advocate-General and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Setalvad, with Mr. Kanga and Mr. M. C. Setalvad, appeared for the defendant Company.

By an agreement dated 30th August, 1912, the plaintiffs were appointed the selling agents of the defendant Company for a period of two years from that date. The agreement provided that the plaintiffs were to sell the whole of the goods turned out by the defendant Company during that period. It further provided that the plaintiffs were to give orders for goods; and that all the goods for which orders shall have been given by the plaintiffs, shall have been previously sold by the plaintiffs after consulting the defendant Company. As to price, so that the plaintiffs agreed not to work the defendant Company's looms in any way on the Company's account. The agreement then provided that the plaintiffs were to take delivery of the goods from time to time from the defendants on payment of an estimated price agreed to between the parties. It was also provided that on the termination of the agency the plaintiffs were to transfer all the outstanding contracts to the defendants. Finally the agreement provided that, after the term of the agreement is completed, if either party wished to be free from the agreement, they were to give three months' written notice. A security of Rs. 45,000 was deposited by the plaintiff with the defendants and the agreement provided that the deposit was to be returned after the business was finished and all accounts settled.

The plaintiffs carried on the agency and on the 25th May, 1914 gave notice that they wished to terminate the agreement as from the 31st September, 1914, and that they would claim a return of the deposit and all moneys due to them on that date. On the 16th October 1914, the plaintiffs filed the present suit, claiming Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 33,543-3-9, the first being the deposit and the second being moneys paid by the plaintiffs to the defendants against goods. The plaintiffs offered to return to the defendants 168 bales of the defendants lying with them and to transfer all outstanding contracts to the defendants.

THE DEFENDANTS' POINTS.

The defendants resisted the claim of the plaintiffs on various ground. They, first, contended, that the notice given by the plaintiffs could only be given after the termination of the agreement and therefore the notice of 26th May, 1914 was illegal. The main contention, however, was that by the agreement, the plaintiffs had agreed to become personally responsible for all the goods manufactured by the defendants' mills during the two years; that the goods manufactured during the period of the agreement were all manufactured in pursuance of orders given by the plaintiffs, that plaintiffs had during the two years given orders for goods of large value which still remained to be manufactured; and that, under the agreement and the custom of the market the plaintiffs were, on the expiry of the agreement, to be personally responsible for the disposal of all goods manufactured or to be manufactured in pursuance of the plaintiffs' orders and to get all outstanding contracts transferred to the defendants by calling the merchants and getting them to acknowledge the contracts. The defendants contended that the deposit did not become repayable to the plaintiffs till all the accounts had been settled. They counter claimed against the plaintiffs all damages, suffered or to be suffered by them in consequence of the alleged breach of the agreement by the plaintiffs.

After the hearing had lasted two days, it was mentioned to his Lordship that the parties had come to terms. His Lordship adjourned the suit to enable the parties to put the terms in writing and take a decree by consent.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Daftary Fereira and Divan.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MERCHANTS WHO KEPT ONLY "KUTCHA" BOOKS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

RE DAMJEE HIRJEE AND OTHERS.—MESSRS. LAKHMICHAND RAMCHAND.—A FIRM, OPPOSING CREDITORS.

This was a rule "nisi" dated 7th January, 1915, taken out by the opposing creditors calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not complete his books of account and furnish books for three years and produce balance, or why he should not be committed to jail for default.

The Advocate-General appeared in support of the rule, and Mr. Desai appeared on behalf of the insolvents to show cause against the rule.

Mr. Desai first contended that the motion in the alternative form could not be maintained. The question as to committal to jail could only arise after the Court had passed an order of which a breach had been committed. Secondly, there was no special provision in the Insolvency Act to support or authorise such an application. As to the facts, Mr. Desai said that the first insolvent Damjee Hirjee was a capitalist partner, and though consulted, did not take part in the management and had nothing to do with the keeping of books. The second insolvent Shamjee Ramjee only looked after the jettha at Colaba. The third insolvent, Veljee, kept "cutcha" books only and he was willing to furnish accounts; but as the business was an extensive one he would require the assistance of a mehta for that purpose.

His Lordship:—Do you mean to say, Mr. Desai, that you are three partners carrying on an extensive business, and you require the assistance of a mehta to make up your accounts?

Mr. Desai submitted that there were many merchants doing large business who did not know book-keeping and required mehtas for the purpose.

His Lordship:—Can you conceive a worse obstruction to the Court's work than not keeping books of account? If you have monies to instruct a first-class firm of solicitors and leading counsel to fight this rule, surely you can get not one but five mehtas for the fee you have paid.

His Lordship asked Mr. Desai how long he would take to make up his books, and Mr. Desai replied that he would require three months if the help of two mehtas were given to him for the purpose.

His Lordship:—A merchant is bound to keep proper books up to the very day of the insolvency. There should be no arrears.

His Lordship, without calling upon the Advocate-General, said that the insolvent had adopted a very obstructive attitude, and he had defied the Official Assignee for fifteen months. It was contended that they could not make up their accounts and prepare balance sheets without a mehta. It was a mere pretence to say that, as the insolvents were merchants, and his Lordship could not believe them when they said this to say the conduct of the insolvents was most reprehensible. His Lordship said that he would give the insolvents an opportunity to do their duty to the Court and to their creditors, and would give them six weeks in which to make up their accounts. If they did not do so they would have to take the consequences of the default. The application of the creditors was a very proper one, and the costs of the application, including the costs of the postponement, was ordered to come out of the assets of the insolvents.

Attorneys for the opposing creditors:—Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw & Co.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D-7

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 22ND OF JANUARY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

16-14. Sarajmal & Co., Gangadhar Jagonath Shiradker v. Guni Naikin Mulgaokerin, Mans. H. M. & Co.

18-14. Kanga & S., Jivanji Dadabhai Dumasia v. Cowasji Khurshedji Dumasia, Patell & Ez.

19-14. M. K. R. D. & Co., Ardesher Bomonji Dubash & ors. v. Darabshaw Sorabji, Gae Jeh. S. M. & H.

LONG CAUSES.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M and M, Halimabai and anr v Amirbibi widow and ors, S A Tyabjee, Tyabjee D and Co.

For decree under order 34 rule 6 of C P C.

257-11. Ard. H. D. & Co., Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla v. Ruttonji Dossabhoy Karain, M. K. R. B. & Co.

Long Causes.

1376-14—Matubhai J & M The National Financing and Comn Corpn Ltd. v. Ebji Oomersy a firm C. P. D'Cunha.

1150-13—Payne & Co. Abraham E J Abraham v. Binodiram Balchand a firm Tyabji D & Co.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady & Co. Ld. v. The Indo China Mfg. Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

584-14—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Bhagwanji Goomaji & ors. Matu J & M.

586-14—Bhai K & G. The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Thaker Khatoo Kuverji & ors Matu J. & M.

693-14—Nadirsha & D Haji Gulam Husein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddick Haji Sumar and anr. Rag W & G.

641-14—Payne and Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Goorumukhrai Sukhanand a firm, M K R B and Co.

801-14—Ragh N & Co. Morarji Visanji v. Morarji Mulji & ors. Bick M R & Co. Captain & V Sabnis.

112-14. Hiralal & Co., Manilal Nanji v. Ludharam Tippa Roopa, Little & Co.

635-14 Jehangir S M & H Currimbhoy Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram & ors M K R D & Co Jeh M & S Maneh & N.

371-14—Jehangir M S Bachibai Visram & Goolam Hoosein Cassum Virram & ors M K R B & Co Jeh S M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 58.

After the Appellate Stde Court Work is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

800-14. Mulji and Th. Sunderbai Widow v. Damodar Naranji and ors., Mans. H. M. & Co., Part Heard, 19-1-15.

For Further directions and costs on Commr's. Report.

1086-13. Ard. H. D. & Co., Benna Beltiji v. Kanji Mowji and anr., Edj. G. W. & Co., Little & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

732-14—Ard H D and Co, Messrs Mancherjee Vadilal and Co a firm and anr v Naoroji Hormusji Pagdiwalla, Motichand and D.

815-14—Amin and D, Maneklal Kalidas a firm v Madhavji Ghellabhai, Smeth B and Co.

S C Ct 96/427-14—Amin and D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Andaji Shindhe and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S.

S C Ct 97/4220-14—Amin and, D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Andaji Shindhe and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S.

506-11—Motichand and D, Balubhai Kahandas and anr v Bai Bhicibai widow Dastur and Co.

53-13—Ard H D and Co, Munshi Mahomed Hassan Muckba and ors v Alli Mahomed Haji Kasum and anr, Smeth B and Co.

856-14. Pandia and Co., Ramnath Narayen and anr. v. Baburao Dinaji and ors., D. J. Mantri.

1131-13. Patell and Ez., Rahimtulla Meherally & ors. v. Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

631-14. Sm. B. & Co., Girdhar Kalidas v. Premji Ranchord & anr., Madh. K. & C.

362-14—Mulla & M Hirji Jetha & Co a firm v. Virji Mansi & ors In person Sm B & Co Maneh & N.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

S. C. CT. 206/8486-14. Purnanand & Co, Dharsey Nanji Kamdar v. Ishwarlal K. Vakil & anr., Kanga and S.

258-14. M. K. R. B. & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ld., v. Motichand Rupchand & anr., Edgelow G. W. & Co.

111-14. Payne and Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ltd., in Liquidation v. The Baroda Tramyay Co., Ltd., Mathubhai J. & M.

170-14. Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ltd., in Liquidation, v. Fazalbhoy Karamally & anr., Matubhai J & M.

850-14. Payne and Co.., Ebrahim Haji Siddick, v. Haji Tyeb Abdul Sutar Ahmedabadi, Motichand & D., Matubhai J. & M. Portpomment.

832-14. Jehangir M. & S., Danoo Passoo v Balkrishna Dharma Tarya, Smetham B. & Co.

949-14. Jehangir S. M. & H., The Empire Bank, Ltd., v. Moreshwar Wasoodev and anr., Rustomji and G.

838-14. Daphtary F. and D., The New Great Eastern Spg.. & Wg. Co., Ltd., and anr., v. Asswidas Sahebram a firm and anr., Soonderdas & Co.

847-14. Smetham B. & Co., Mariambai, v. Fatmabai Widow and ors., Edgelow G. W. & Co.

857-14. Nadirshaw and D. Karsondas Ladha v. Tribhowandas Hargowandas, Hiralal and Co.

8,94-14. M. B. Chothia, Oomdabai v. Munshi Mahomed Ismail Kaderbhai, Nanu H. & Co,

678-11. Judah & S., Mahadeo Babaji Rane ond ors., v. Vasudev Nilkani Agte & anr., Sabnis and G. Mulji & Th.

HIGH COURT VACATION.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the Easter Holidays from Thursday, the 1st to Monday, the 5th April 1915, both days inclusive. The Registrar's office will be open on Thusday, the 1st April and Monday, the 5th April 1915 from 11-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. The annual Summer Vacation on the Appellate Side will commence from Monday, the 19th April to Sunday, the 13th June 1915, both days inclusive. The Registrar's office will be open daily from 11-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (S. T.), during the vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays.

The "Indian Churchman", hears that Indian chaplains will in future be appointed by a Committee consisting of the Secretary of State for India, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Metropolitan of India.

collision by inches.

Sir Walter Lawrence has recently been appointed Commissioner to the Secretary of State for War, with the military rank of colonel. We understand that Sir Walter's duties are concerned with the care of the Indian wounded.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday Jan. 21.)

The services of Lieutenant P. J. R. Wigley are permanently replaced at the disposal of the Army Department.

Mr. F. Trotter to act as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure of Mr. A. H. Gordon until the date of arrival of Mr. O. C. G. Hayter.

Mr. Dorabji Hormasji Ashburner to be a Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in the room of Mr. Jamshedji Bomanji Wadia, resigned.

Mr. H. H. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, 2nd Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, High Court, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. P. B. Malabari, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. S. G. Kamalakar, 3rd Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits to act as Second Deputy Registras and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. E. J. Davar, LL.B., Senior Judges Clerk and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as 3rd Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. E. Faher, Junior Judge's Clerk Commissioner for taking affidavits and Clerk to the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, to act as Senior Judges' Clerk and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. Henry Campbell, Bar.-at-Law, to be Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Bombay, vice Mr. M. R. Jardine Bar.-at-Law, resigned.

Mr. W. Orr, B.Sc., to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh.

Mr. P. T. Kirkpatrick to act as District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, vice Mr. H. Stanley.

The Rev. J. L. C. Dar, Chaplain on probation has been granted five months' extraordinary leave without pay in continuation of the six months' combined leave granted to him.

The Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, Chaplain of Byculla, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 1st February 1915.

Mr. E. E. Coombs, Superintendent, Government Printing, Bombay, is granted three months' privilege leave combined with furlough for seven months with effect from the 27th March 1915.

Mr. A. F. Thorpe, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Begari Canals District to Karachi to hold charge of the Karachi Buildings District and Mr. A. Gordon, B.Sc., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Begari Canals District. Public Works Department.

On relief by Mr. Thorpe Mr. D. R. H. Browne, A.K.C., Executive Engineer, is appointed Under Secretary to Government.

On relief by Mr. Browne, Mr. H. J. M. Cousens, B.Sc., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Secretariat to Nasik to hold charge of the Nasik District.

On relief by Mr. Cousens, Mr. F. J. Von Bock, who will revert to Assistant Engineer, is transferred to the Deccan Irrigation Division for employment in the Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District.

Mr. W. A. Evershed, Assistant Engineer, at present working under the direct orders of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, is posted under the Executive Engineer, Northern Sanitary District.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES

NEW LIST.

The following gentlemen are appointed by the Bombay Government to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates with jurisdiction over the whole of the Town and Island of Bombay, and to be members of, and to exercise the powers conferred on, the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates. This list supercedes all previous lists:—

Abdeali Muhammad Ali Kaziji, LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar.at-Law, Abdul Kadir Khatkhate, LL.B.; Abdur Rahman Kadvani, Khan Bahadur; Amir-ud-din Tyabji; Anandji Nanji; Ardeshir Dadabhai Modi, L.M. & S.; Balkrishna Ramchandra Navalkar, Rao Saheb; Balkrishna Vinayak Vasudev; Beramji Navroji Gamadia; Behramji Rustamji Behramji Jijibhai; Bhavanidas Narandas Motivala, LL.B.; Bhavanisnankar Balkrishna Dadarkar L. M. & S.; Cameron, Alastair; Dawson, T. S.; DeAlmeida, J. D.; DeMonte, The Hon. Dr. D.A., M.D. (Brux.), L.R.C.P.; (London), L.M. & S.; Devidas Madhavji Thakarsi; Dhanjibhai Bahmanji Petit; Dost Muhammad Pir Muhammad; Dwarkadas Gordhandas; Fardunji Jamshedji Parakh; Fardunji Mervanji Banaji; Fernandes, Cajetan, M.D. (Brux.), L.M. & S.; Framji Dorabji Framji Pande; Framroz Rustamji Joshi; Gordon, F. F.; Green, William Turner; Haig Brown, W. A.; Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahid; Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani; Harrison, Frank; Hirachand Nemchand Jeveri; Hormasji Limjibhai Batlivala; Husainbhai Abdul Kadir Nakhuda, L.M. & S.; Inglis, D. M.; Jahangir Edalji Davar; Jahangir Datanji Dubash; Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, The Hon. Sir, Bart; Jamshedji Manekji Framji Patel; Jamshedji Rustamji Desai, Khan Bahadur; Jumabhai Sherifbhai; Kalianarama Subramani Aiyar, L.T., F.S.A.A. (Lond.); Kaizi Sharif Muhammad Saleh bin Abdul Latif Londay; Kennedy, Robert; King, Alexander Richard; Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, The Hon. Mr. C.I.E.; Lattey W. A. M.; Leslie, Melville; Madhavdas Gokaldas L. Pasta; Madhavji Damodar Thakarsi; Manmohandas Ramji Hora, The Hon. Mr.; Mathuradas Gokaldas; McBain, The Hon. Mr. J. A. D.; Mehr Ali Muhammad Fakira; Milne, J. S. Wardlaw; Moreshvar Chintaman Javle; Muhammad Hajibhai Lalji; Muhammadbhai Karimbhai; Muhammadji Haji Adam Maniar; Muller, O. V.; Nadirshah H. E. Sukhia, L.M. & S. (Bom.), L.V.Sc. (Spl.), M.R.S.I., (Lond.); Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, L.M. & S.; Nathan, S. A.; Navroji Sorabji Bengali; Nissim, Meyer; Owen, A. C.; Phiroz Kharshedji Sethna; Phirozshah B. R. Modi; Purushottam Balkrishna Joshi, F.R.G.S., Rao Bahadur; Purushottam Uddhavji, Rao Saheb; Purushottamdas Mangaldas; Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri; Ravji Vinayakrav Jagannath Shankarsheth; Robinson, Charles Bradshaw; Rustam Pestanji Masani; Rustam Sorabji Pauvala; Rustamji Nanabhai Ranina, L.M. & S.; Saiyid Mainud-din Saiyid Husain, Khan Saheb; Salebhai C. Barodavala; Savage, T. A.; Savak Ratanji Bahamaji; Savak Sorabji Batlivala, L.M. & S.; Sells, A. F.; Shamaldas Prabhudas Jivandas; Shamrao Vamanrao Mhatre, L.M. & S.; Shantaram Vithal, L.M.; Simkin, F. H.; Sitaram Keshav Bole; Sorabji Edalji Warden; Tod, A. M.; Traylen, G. D.; Tribhuvandas Mangaldas; Tulsidas Keshavdas; Vali Muhammad Devji; Vasantrav Anandrav Dabholkar; Vinayak Sadanand Joshi; Vithalrav Krishnaji Pandekar, Rao Bahadur; Watson, J. P.; Wilkinson, H. R. H.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The number of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 16th January 1915, is as follows:—

Bombay City 2, Ahmedabad District 2 Broach District 4 (for week enling 9th inst.), Surat District 3, Thana District 1, East Khandesh District 2. Nasik District 75, Ahmednager District 8, Poona Town 13, other places in Poona District 41, Sholapur District 10, Satara District 26, Kolaba District 2. Ratnagiri District 2, Belgaum District 19, Dharwar District 46, Bijapur District 5, Karachi District 4, Hyderabad District 50, (for week ending 9th instant) Sukkur District 2, (imported and for week ending 9th instant) Kathiawar Agency 14, Cutch State 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 79. Total 411.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR BOMBAY.

THE CORPORATION'S CONTRIBUTION.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation regarding measures for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in Bombay have submitted the following report:—

"In their letter, dated the 27th February, 14, referred to the Committee by Corporation resolution dated the 18th June, 1914, Government invite attention to the previous correspondence concerning the proposed establishment of a Pasteur Institute in Bom and express the hope of his Excellency the Governor in Council that the Corporation will co-operate in the establishment of the Institute and sanction a liberal grant towards the recurring cost of the scheme. The Committee are of opinion that the establishment of the Institute in the City would be useful to the people of Bombay and of the Presidency generally. At present the great distance of the existing Institutes at Coonoor and Kasauli from Bombay prevents many from availing themselves of the anti-rabic treatment and the poor and labouring classes are not even aware of the existence of those Institutes. The proposed Institute will afford facilities for prompt treatment to all and will no doubt relieve a good deal of suffering. The scheme therefore deserves the co-operation of all the local bodies and the public generally. When the proposal was first placed before the Committee, they were informed that there were good prospects of the material used for anti-rabic treatment being obtained from the existing Institutes in India and used with equal advantages in Bombay. It was therefore then considered unnecessary to maintain a separate branch of the Pasteur Institute in Bombay, and, on the recommendation of the Committee, Government were informed accordingly by the Corporation. It is however stated in the further letter received from Government that although there seems to be ground for believing that the carbolized virus is transportable without the same necessity of keeping it continuously at a low temperature as existed in the case of the old material, the concentration of its manufacture at one centre and its distribution to local Institutes are not considered advisable owing to the very large stock of rabbits which would have to be kept at such a centre and the consequent danger of an epidemic breaking out among them and seriously dislocating the process of supplying the virus; that it also appears from communications received from the Director of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli and the Honorary Secretary, Pasteur Institute of India, that neither of the two existing Institutes is in a position to guarantee a sufficient supply of carbolized virus for the Bombay Institute, and that there is therefore no alternative but to establish a self-contained Institute in connection with the Parel Laboratory.

It has been estimated that the maintenance charges of the Institute will vary from a minimum of Rs. 23,3000 to a maximum of Rs. 38,600. The Committee recommend the Corporation to agree to contribute 25 per cent. of the maintenance charges subject to a maximum contribution of Rs. 9,650 per annum."

MR. WACHA'S NOTE OF PROTEST.

To this report Mr. D. E. Wacha has appended the following minute of dissent:

"I think it was time that the Corporation once for all laid down a definite policy in reference to *extra* Municipal grants in aid like the one asked by Government. Under our own Municipal Act the Corporation is annually spending larger and larger sums on medical relief. It has never shirked its statutory obligations. On the contrary, it has been most liberal in its grants towards these objects. It is maintaining hospitals and dispensaries of which partly the advantage is taken by people outside the City of Bombay, who come here and reside temproparily for business or other purposes. Then Bombay, owing to its georgraphical position and as the great entrepot of Asia, is doing more than its duty in matters of medical relief. This burden is peculiar to Bombay alone of all the great cities in all India. I do not see why it should be called on from time to time to contribute towards medical aid requested by Government or leagues or associations. If these bodies wish to render good to suffering humanity, let them do so independently. The Municipality is under no obligation to aid tehm, however beneficent the object and, as I have already said, it is most liberally providing funds from year to year for medical relief which it is bound to give under the Municipal Act. But not only Government, but other voluntary medical leagues, associations and what not, consider that the Municipality is their milch cow and can be made to give the pabulum they want for their respective meals. Why should we allow ourselves to be so squeezed? This Pasteur Institute is purely a function of Government. It is its own legitimate duty to provide what may be necessary. Why should it appeal to us for aid, specially when advantage would be taken of the institute not only by Bombay but by the whole of the Presidency? As a matter of fact Bombay City is not only liberally meeting its own burdens but in other ways pays the tax which properly belongs to the Province and it is unfair for Government to invoke our aid and squeeze us for a few thousands which it can well afford to provide from the provincial grants which more than before are generously allocated by the Imperial Government. The Pasteur Institute in no way deserves any aid from the Municipality and we must entirely decline to grant the aid now sought. Not only should we decline in this case but in all other kindred cases. It is the only way to stop what threatens to be a growing nuisance, a kind of raid on the Municipal Treasury. Let all these bodies once for all understand that the Municipality cannot be their milch cow. The Municipality has its own growing burdens to bear, and as the phrase goes charity begins at home. We have many medical requirements of our own to supply. I entreat the Corporation to very seriously consider the principle which is involved in the matter and urge them once for all to lay down most emphatically its definite policy as regards all aid for medical relief from outside applicants under the plausible plea of philanthropy."

RUSSIAN INSPIRATION.

BRITISH AUTHORS' TRIBUTE.

The following manifesto "to our colleagues in Russia" has been issued by the eminent authors whose names are appended to it:—

"At this moment, when your countrymen and ours are alike facing death for the deliverance of Europe, we Englishmen of letters take the opportunity of uttering to you feelings which have been in our hearts for many years. You yourselves, perhaps, hardly realise what an inspiration Englishmen of the last two generations have found in your literature.

"Many a writer among us can still call back, from ten or twenty or thirty years ago, the feeling of delight and almost of bewilderment with which he read his first Russian novel. Perhaps, it was 'Virgin Soil' or 'Fathers and Sons,' perhaps 'War and Peace' or 'Anna Karenina,' perhaps 'Crime and Punishment' or 'The Idiot'; perhaps, again, it was the work of some author still living. But many of us then felt, as our poet Keats felt on first reading Homer,

like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken.

"It was a strange world that opened before us, a world full of foreign names, which we could neither pronounce nor remember, of foreign customs and articles of daily life which we could not understand. Yet beneath all the strangeness there was a deep sense of having discovered a new home, of meeting our unknown kindred, of finding expressed great burdens of thought which had lain unspoken and half-realised at the depths of our own minds. The books were very different one from another, sometimes they were mutually hostile, yet found in all some quality which made them one and made us at one with them.

A WORLD OF THE SPIRIT.

"We will not attempt to analyse that quality. It was, perhaps, in part, that deep Russian tenderness, which never derides, but only pities and respects the unfortunate; in part that simple Russian sincerity which never fears to see the truth and to express it; but, most of all, it was that ever present sense of spiritual values, behind the material, and utterly transcending the material, which enables Russian literature to move so naturally in a world of the spirit, where there are no barriers between the ages and the nations, but all mankind is one.

"And they call you 'barbarians'! The fact should make us ask again what we mean by the words 'culture' and 'civilisation.' Critics used once to call our Shakespeare a barbarian, and might equally well give the same name to Æschylus or Isaiah. All poets and prophets are in this sense barbarians, that they will not measure life by the standards of external 'culture.' And it is at a time like this, when the material civilisaion of Europe seems to have betrayed us and shown the lie at its heart, that we realise that the poets and prophets are right, and that we must, like them, and like your great writers, once more see life with the simplicity of the barbarian or the child, if we are to regain our peace and freedom, and build up a better civilisation on the ruins of this that is crumbling.

IN DEFENCE OF THE WEAK.

"That task we trust, will some day lie before us. When at last our victorious fleets and armies meet together, and the Allied nations of East and West set themselves to restore the well-being of many millions of ruined homes, France and Great Britain will assuredly bring their large contributions of goodwill and wisdom, but your country will have something to contribute which is all its own. It is not only because of your valour in war, and your achievements in art, science, and letters, that we rejoice to have you for allies and friends; it is for some quality in Russia herself, something both profound and humane, of which these achievements are the outcome and the expression.

"You, like us, entered upon this war to defend a weak and threatened nation, which trusted you, against the lawless aggression of a strong military Power; you, like us, have continued it as a war of self-defence and self-emancipation. When the end comes, and we can breathe again, we will help one another to remember the spirit in which our allied nations took up arms, and thus work together in a changed Europe to protect the weak, to liberate the oppressed, and to bring eventually healing to the wounds inflicted on suffering mankind, both by ourselves and our enemies.

"With assurances of our friendship and gratitude, we sign ourselves, William Archer, Maurice Baring, J. M. Barrie, Arnold Bennett, A. C. Bradley, Robert Bridges, Hall Caine, G. K. Chesterton, Arthur Conan Doyle, Nevill Forbes, John Galsworthy, Constance Garnett, Edward Garnett, A. P. Goudy, Thomas Hardy Jane Harrison, Anthony Hope, Henry James, J. W. Mackail, John Masefield, A. E. W. Mason, Aylmer Maude, Alice Meynell, Gilbert Murray, Henry Newbolt, Gilbert Parker, Ernest De Selincourt, May Sinclair, D. Mackenzie Wallace, Mary A. Ward, William Watson, H. G. Wells, Margaret L. Woods, C. Hagberg Wright.

"THIS COUNTRY IS ALMOST SCATHLESS."

Mr. Harold Cox, in a pamphlet on "The Economic Strength of Great Britain," says that, "from the economic point of view the war has left this country almost scathless. After four and a half months of the greatest war in history there is practically no more unemployment than there was this time last year; even the depression in the cotton trade is only partially attributable to the war. The producers of and dealers in luxuries are hard hit no doubt, but the money that was formerly spent in those directions is now expended in others—the money saved on frocks and jewellery helps to feed the War Loan.

"The soundness of our economic position, notwithstanding the heavy drain of war expenditure, is further indicated by the falling off in distress. There is no more distress now than usual."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Company's s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind with the English Mails due at 7 a. m.
Tableaux Vivants in aid of Indo-British Institution funds, Excelsior Theatre, 9-45 p. m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

Bombay Races, Seventh Extra meeting.
Anglo-Indian Empire League Christmas Tree Fete at the Indo-British Institution.

MONDAY, Jan. 25.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.
Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament opens.
Bombay High Court, Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a. m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

Bombay Branch of the Classical Association, Lecture by Prof. R. S. Conway, on "Man and the Nature in the Augustan Poets." Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms Town Hall, 6-30 p. m.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (.ST.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.
Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

GRAY.—On the 21st January, at 13, Marine Lines, to the Rev. R. M. Gray and Mrs. Gray a daughter.

LATE ADVERTISEMENT

LOST.—Australian Terrier bitch answers to name of Nellie. Lost yesterday evening in Marine Lines. Anyone finding or giving information leading to recovery of same will be rewarded.—Apply Mr. Umer Sobani, Fazul Road, Colaba.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Jan. 23.

1081 Mobilization.—Guards.—All previous Orders re Guards are cancelled. Officer Commanding "F" Company will detail 2 N. C. Officers and 6 men to parade daily at Head-Quarters at 5-45 p.m. on and from 21st Instant.
Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles.
Next for duty, "A" Coy. commencing Wednesday evening January 27.
The Roster of Orderly Officers dated January 12th is also cancelled. "C" Coy. men detailed for duty from 21st to 27th Instant will not parade as previously ordered.
34 Reversion.—No. 6479 Corpl. E. Tornell, "C" Coy. reverts to the ranks at his own request.
35 Promotions & Apopintments.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment in "C" Coy. from this date:—
No. 7370 Lce Corpl. M. Lobo, is promoted Corporal.
No. 7990 Vol. P. A. Ferreira, is appointed Acting Lce Corporal.
96 Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 8275 Vol. A. O. Marshall,
(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

THE ENGLISH MAILS,

The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette with the homeward mails of the 16th instant arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on Thursday the 21st idem.
The P. & O. Company's steamer Medina with the outward mails of the 9th instant passed Suez at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 21st idem.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the election of two elective-trustees on the Bombay Port Trust Board for the term of office commencing on the 1st April 1915 shall be made as follows:—
One by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, and the other by the Grain Marchants' Association, Bombay.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Wednesday was 56, as compared with 86 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 81 of 1913. No cases of either plague or cholera occurred during the day, but one attack from small-pox was registered.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDALAYA.

The Committee of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya (Academy of Indian Music), announce that his Excellency Lord Willingdon has been graciously pleased to send a donation of Rs. 100 to the institution for distribution of prizes among the scholars of the institution. The Committee have resolved to invest the sum from the income of which an annual prize will be given bearing the name of his Excellency Lord Willingdon.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The lecture by Major Liston fixed for tomorrow has been postponed to Tuesday, the 26th Instant. The Senior Class of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) on Sunday, when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., Bar-at-Law, will commence his lectures on *"Emerson's Representative Men." The Junior* Class of the Brotherhood will meet the same day and hour at the Headquarters of the *Brotherhood (Dr. Prabhakar's House, Girgaon)* and will be conducted by Mr. K. J. Dubash, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN KHOJA.

The death is reported of Mr. Fazalbhoy Gulamhusein Vazir, J. P., a well-known jeweller of Mahim, *who passed away on the* 18th inst. after a short illness of about a week. *The deceased had endowed several* charities, especially for the members of his own community. H. H. the Aga Khan had *appointed him to superintend the affairs of* the Khoja Community in Salsette and Coorla. The *Government too had appointed* him a J. P. in appreciation of *his public services.*

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Presidency Science Association will be held at the University Building, on Saturday, the 23rd January, 1915 at 5 p.m. when the following papers will be read:—(1) A Preliminary Note on the oils from the flowers and leaves of *Lantana Camara*, and on the chemical constituents in the leaves of the same, by Mr. D. D. Kanga, M. A. (2) The Acid Secretion of Gram Plant by Mr. D. L. Sahasrabuddhe, B. Sc., L. Ag.

TINDALS FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider, Inspector of Lights, Bombay Port Trust, prosecuted Aladin Dadamia, tindal of the steam launch Molly Brown on a charge of obstructing the hired transport Barala whilst the latter vessel was being berthed in No 8 shed, Alexandra Dock, on the 8th instant.
The transport was being brought alongside the wharf and the tindal was ordered to get his launch out of the way but he failed to carry out the order for over a quarter of an hour and the launch collided with the Port Trust tug No. 3. He was convicted and fined Rs. 20.
Shivram Budhia, tindal of boat No. 5109, and three other tindals, were charged with obstructing the hired transport Bandra, moored to the dock wall of the Alexandra Dock. They were fined Rs. 7 each.

ALLEGED RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Bhow Ramji, a motor car driver, in the employ of Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, was charged with driving his master's motor car No. 432 in a rash and negligent manner.
The case for the prosecution was that the accused was driving the car along Arthur Road on Sunday night, when he knocked down a woman named Yelubai, aged 60, and drove away without reporting the accident to the police but the number was subsequently got and the accused was arrested. Yelubai was seriously injured and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries.
The further hearing was adjourned.

DEATH OF LADY LOVETT SOUTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 21.

The death occurred this morning at Hyderabad of Lady Lovett Souter, widow of the late Sir Frank H. Souter, C. S. I., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
Lady Souter who came to live here about 2 years ago, had been ailing from influenza and the cause of the death was heart failure. Her remains were quietly interned at St. Georges Cemetry this evening.
Her nephew, Captain Sir Thomas Thomson 7th Hussars, was the chief mourner. There were many beautiful floral tokens and the service was impressively conducted by the Rev S. F. Johnston, Chaplain of Chaddesghat.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR KARACHI.

MUNICIPAL MANAGING COMMITTEE OPPOSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 21.

The Commissioner in Sind has invited an expression of the views of the Karachi Municipality with regard to the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner for Karachi. The managing committee recommend the Municipality to reply opposing the proposal.

FURTHER DECREASE IN SEA-BORNE TRADE IN INDIA.

BOMBAY'S BIGGEST DECLINE IN EXPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

A further decrease alike in total exports, imports and re-exports is shown by the foreign sea-born trade returns of India by the Department of Statistics for last month as compared with November, Mr. Frindlay Shiras points out however that it must be remembered that December is a short month owing to the number of non-working days. It may also be observed that whereas in the matter of exports the figures for the first two weeks of December did not show any improvement over the corresponding weeks of November, those for the third week of December show a definite rise.
Under imports Bengal showed a decline of 26 per cent. Bombay 32, Madras 44, and Burma 50, while Sind showed an increase of 7 per cent.
Under exports Bombay showed the highest decline 45 per cent, Bengal 32, Madras 38 and Burma 12, while Sind improved by about 20 per cent.

"A CHERISHER OF STUDENTS."

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER'S TRIBUTE TO THE VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Sir Harcourt Butler visited the Hardinge Hostel and the Calcutta University Institute yesterday, in company with Dr. Sarbadikhary and gave the students at each place a friendly personal message from the Viceroy.
In the course of his speech at the Calcutta University Institute Sir Harcourt Butler said:—"*I can tell you from close* personal knowledge that amid all the *burdens and anxieties which have befallen* him, both public and private, no Viceroy *has had a larger share of either than he.* Lord Hardinge has never had the students *of India, their welfare and their happiness,* out of his mind for a day. Lord Hardinge's *Viceroyalty will be memorable for many* things and I am certain of this, that Lord *Hardinge himself will be remembered by* the younger generation, until they themselves are old, as a *'Talib parwar' a cherisher* of students."

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

THE JUDDIN QUESTION.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Mr. P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Mr. S. C. Petit, Secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor, with defamation. Messrs. S. G. Velinker and J. H. Bhabha, barristers, and Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, instructed by Mr. A. J. Pocha, solicitor, appeared for the complainants; while Messrs. H. A. H. Payne, and J. J. Vimadalal, solicitors, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji were for the respondents.
Mr. P. A. Wadia, cross-examined by Mr. Payne, said the number of the members of the Zoroastrian Conference was 452, of which he produced a list. Not all of them were in favour of the admission of "juddins" into the community. He could not give the proportion.
Is it your complaint that the articles in question relate to those members of the Conference who are not in favour of the admission of "juddins?"—The articles are against the members of the Conference as a whole.
Mr. Payne: That is not the answer to my question.
The Magistrate held that the reply was relevant.
Mr. Payne: Does the reference to "lepers" refer to those who are not in favour of conversions? The passage is "Disease and suffering need not be scorned. Now the Parsis ought to know these wretched Conferencias."
The Magistrate held the question was inadmissible. The witness had already said that they referred to the members as a whole.
Mr. Payne (to Witness): You mean that the articles refer to members including those who are not in favour of admitting "juddins" into the community?
Witness: Yes.
Mr. Payne: How do you allege the passage will have the effect of lowering you in the estimation of others?
Witness: As a member of the conference.
In what respect?—I only know that it lowers me in the eyes of others if I am called a leper.
In respect of your intellectual and moral character?—Yes, of course.
The gist of your complaint is that the articles in question accuse the conference as advocates of the admission of "juddins" into the community? That is the sting of the thing?—No, that is not the sting.
One of them?—Yes.
The chief of them?—No.
You are an M. A. and a Professor of History?—Yes.
An expert in History?—No.
You have studied the history of your community?—I have read, not studied it.
Don't you consider yourself an expert in history?—No.
You are modest but are you not considered an expert by others?—No, No.

ARE PARSIS AN EXCLUSIVE COMMUNITY?

The Parsis have been a very exclusive community ever since their arrival in India?—That is doubtful.
Did not the community uptil recently even object to dining with aliens?—Not in my life time, so far as I know.
In 1880 did not the then Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy decline to join the dinner at Government House in honour of the late Marquis of Ripon because he would not dine with an alien?—I don't know.
The Magistrate: You weren't then; so you don't know. I disallow the question.
Mr. Payne:—In 1882. there was a commotion in the community because certain children of alien women were invested with sudra-kusti?
Witness: I don't know.
Was it not then resolved that that practice should be discontinued?—I don't know.
Upto the time of the marriage of Mr. R. D. Tata with a French lady, the Parsis who were married to European ladies, did not attempt to get their wives admitted into the Zoroastrian religion. That was the first case on record?—Yes.
And Parsi women who purported to be married to European men had almost always abandoned their relion? There is no case in which they remained in their religion,—I don't know.
The Tata marriage created a great stir in the community?—Yes.
And the objection to it was taken by many because it would prejudicially affect the prospects of marriage of Parsi girls?—I know that that objection was raised.
The second objection was that it would admit a number of undesirable aliens who would come in with the object of saring in the very liberal Parsi charities?—That was one of the objections.
And the third objection was that the high tone of the Parsi society and community would be lowered by the influx of persons of lower castes into your community?—Yes.
The agitation in regard to the marriage *caused a demand to be made for calling a* meeting of the "Anjuman"?—Yes.
Witness, further questioned, said a requisition was made for calling a meeting of the "Anjuman," and a meeting was called. The meeting referred the question of *the admission of "judins" to a Committee,* which made certain recommendations. These were submitted to another meeting of the "Anjuman".

THE TWO PARTIES.

That meeting passed a certain resolution? —Yes.
The effect of that resolution was that *there should be an entire exclusion of* aliens?—No.
After that meeting a case was filed in the High Court against the Trustees of the *Parsi Punchayat?—Yes.*
It was after the decision in that case had *been delivered that Dastur Dhalla issued* his first circular?—Yes.
He had the reputation of having certain pronounced views regarding the "Juddin" question?—No, so far as I know.
The community is at present divided into two parties?—Yes.
Reformers and conservatives?—Yes.
The first Conference was attended by both?—Yes.
Sardar Dastur Kaikobad, who presided at the first Conference has always been known as in favour of the admission of "juddins"?—Yes.
There was a proposal to appoint a committee of priests to decide the religious question?—Yes.
There was great opposition to the suggestion and it was dropped?—Yes.
The objection was to the Conference appointing a Committee of priests to decide religious questions?—Yes.
That was a religious question which created such a violent opposition to it that it had to be withdrawn?—May be.
Why was it dropped?—Because it was opposed.
Who moved the appointment of that Committee?—Dr. J. J. Mody.
Does he belong to the "Juddin" party?—You had better ask him.
At the meeting of the Subjects' Committee certain religious questions were put?—Yes.
By the reform party?—I won't say by whom.
Two or three religious questions were put?—Yes.
Mr. Vimadalal was prominent in the opposition to it?—Yes.
And the questions were not put forward?—No.
A Committee was appointed to draw up the constitution of the Conference?—Yes.
An overwhelming majority of the Committee were in favour of the admission of "Juddins"?—I cannot say an overwhelming majority.
Witness further said a Sub-Committee to frame the constitution and rules was appointed, which consisted of 15 members, of whom five were reformers and six conservatives. He could not say what views the rest held. At the meeting of the Committee, several amendments were moved which aimed at excluding all religious questions from the Conference, and the amendments were negatived. He voted against the amendments because he also did not want the Conference to be bound down as regards its future. The conservatives opposed the words "on the lines of progress" in the first rule of the proposed constitution because they interpreted those words as meaning "radical changes". There was an amendment to exclude religious questions, which was rejected and the conservatives left.
Further cross-examination of the witness was adjourned.
The Magistrate enquired if there was any chance of a settlement being arrived at.
Mr. Payne said it was a religious question, but if any fair proposal was made, he would be ready to meet it.
Mr. Velinker said he would only say that he would welcome it.
Mr. Payne said that if Mr. Velinker made a preliminary suggestion they would discuss the matter.
Mr. Velinker said that as counsel he could not discuss the subject but he would say that his party did not desire that public time should be wasted and if sufficient amends were made there was a chance of settlement.
Mr. Payne: But you won't discuss it.
The Magistrate: Would not some influential member of the community be able to intervene?
Mr. Payne: He ought to. It is essentially a question of religion.
The Magistrate said it would be very much to the advantage of the parties if the case was not prolonged to a great length.
Mr. Payne said the case would be a very long one. They would have to go into a large mass of matters. The idea of the defence was that there were certain expressions that had been used in the heat of the moment. But the battle was for principles and not against persons.
The Magistrate: Let the parties think it over.
Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE APPEALS.

ENHANCEMENT OF BASANT KUMAR'S SENTENCE URGED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

In the Delhi Conspiracy Case appeals before the Chief Court to-day Mr. Ross Alston continuing his arguments for the Crown, commented on the evidence against Balraj in respect to the typewriter and said the plea of alibi was not worth arguing. Regarding Bal Mokand he said that the fact that Bal Mokand was not consulted as to the Lahore bomb, did not absolve him from the acts of his conspirators.
Counsel next referred to the application of the Crown for the enhancement of the sentence on Basant Kumar and said that Basant was 22 years of age and not a mere boy. He knew the consequences of his act and wanted to kill many persons by placing a bomb. As regards Basant's want of physical development, counsel said, he would not urge his own want of physi*cal development as an excuse if he had* committed a crime (laughter). The bicycle incident was true and not a fairy tale. Counsel said that there was no reason for leniency to Basant Kumar.
After lunch Mr. Broadway, Assistant *Legal Remembrancer,* argued the case against Hanwant Sahai. He explained the circumstances under which Hanwant Sahai's name came to be known to the police at a late stage. Counsel next dealt with the documents found at the search of the latter's place and said it could not be said *that they were abstracted from elsewhere* and put there. Hanwant was the trusted *agent of Hardyal.*
Mr. Justice Rattingan asked what was *Hanwant's offence if he associated with* Hardyal at the time when the latter was *only a passive resister.*
Counsel said Hanwant's terms all along were intimate.
The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

CAPITAL VAUDEVILLE AT THE GAIETY

Miss Gertrude Gebest, Little Mona and Miss Belle Sparks provided last night at the Gaiety Theatre Palace of Varieties a really excellent vaudeville entertainment. Their songs were not new, but they were sung well in every case, and, being selected with a view to giving the audience a chance to join in the chorus, they proved immensely popular. There were a large number of men from the man-o-war now in port present,—men who had not been ashore for nearly five months prior to landing in Bombay,—and they enjoyed themselves hugely in the choruses.
Miss Gertrude Gebest sang four new songs, and repeated her clever imitations of the violin; and later appeared with Miss Belle Sparks in the Egyptian love scene "Sumurun," which was what might be termed the rage of the revues in England a year or eighteen months ago. The two ladies did it excellently.
Little Mona sang four chorus songs, all of which pleased. In the military song 'When the Boys go marching by," she scored quite a success; and her singing of "My heart is with you to-night" was greatly appreciated, particularly by the Jack Tars, with whom it appeared to be a prime favourite.
Miss Belle Sparks appeared in a number of songs, ranging in type from "Queen of the May" to the Follies' song "My Moon," and the sentimental waltz song "Take me back to the garden of love"; and she sang them all like the artiste that she is.
The pictures were an excellent selection.

INOCULATION AND HYGIENE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—A correspondent hailing from the wilderness inquires through your valued columns (Jan. 20) whether "on a campaign hygienic requisites are always to be had."
To what an enormous extent disease can be controlled in warfare by means of sanitation may well be guaged from the following paragraph which appeared in the London "Times" (Sep. 21) from the pen of its Medical correspondent:—
The history of most great wars includes one black chapter. That chapter refers to the sick and the wounded. It has been calculated that sick and wounded bear to one another in the great wars of history the remarkable and terrible proportion of 80 to 20. That is to say that for every 20 put out of action by wounds 80 were put out of action by disease, by epidemics like erysipelas, cholera, typhoid and dysentery. But the Japanese opened the eyes of the world to what can be achieved by scientific care and thoroughness. While the Russian army laboured under pestilence of all sorts Japan reversed the old order and showed a casualty bill in which the ratio was wounded 80 to sick 20. And to-day I have no hesitation in saying that that tremendous lesson has been learned and acted upon by the allied armies.
Be it observed that this Japanese record was achieved by *sanitation and not by the typhoid serum* which was used in South Africa without preventing nearly sixty thousand cases of typhoid among British soldiers.
The following pregnant statement made in regard to vaccination by the venerable scientist Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, O. M., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., whom the late Mr. W. T. Stead called "our greatest modern man of science" applies with equal force to inoculations. Says Professor Wallace:—
Although anti-vaccinators maintain that vaccination has not the least effect in preventing or mitigating small-pox they do *not* maintain that the *absence* of vaccination prevents it. What they urge is that SANITATION and isolation are the effective and *only* preventives" (Mark the word "only"!).—"Vaccination A Delusion: Its penal enforcement a crime." P. 276 by Dr. A. R. Wallace.—Yours, etc.

J. S. MIRZAN.

Bombay, 21st Jan.

LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION.

The Institute of Commerce and the Association of Book-keeping Teachers' results include the following students of Lentin's Commercial Institution:—
Shorthand and Typewriting.—Miss Esther Hughes (Honours), Miss Annie Maxcarnise, Miss G. Thompson (Honours), Miss Una G. Mac Morris, Miss E. Brito, Mr. Kaikhsru S. Pavri, Mr. F. M. Malbari, Mr. S. D. Bagli, Mr. Leonard Cardoz, Mr. Peter D'Souza, Mr. P. Pereira, Mr. T. D. Potigerra, Mr. S. M. Talker, Mr. G. S. Patel, Mr. Lawrence I. D'Abreo, Mr. J. M. Thacker, Mr. K. R. Khati, Mr. Nowroji D. Bnesania, Mr. K. B. Keewalla, Mr. R. B. D'Cruz, Mr. D. B. Gadkari, Mr. John Falcon, Mr. N. E. Tombowalla, Mr. Aga Ali Asgar, Mr. U. Eggawatha, Mr. J. B. Watcha, Mr. M. E. Fitter, Mr. G. J. Bhute, Mr N. G. Bhajwati, Mr. Ignatis F. Antao, and Mr. N. G. Shah.
Book-Keeping.—Mr. Lawrence I. D. Abreo, (Honours), Mr. K. F. Guard, Mr. H. A. Engineer, Mr. J. D. Dumasia, Mr. H. D. Dhabar, Mr. F. M. Choksi, Mr. A. Pinto, Mr. K. A. Peer (Honours), Mr. U. Eggawatha (Honours), Mr. N. D. Bhesania, Mr. P. Concessio, Mr. C. J. Shah, Mr. K. S. Pavri, and Mr. J. Pereira.
Business Training and Correspondence and Law:—Mr. U. Eggawatha, Mr. N. D. Bhesania, and Mr. J. M. Pavri.

Mr. Low has arrived in Delhi from the Central Provinces to succeed Mr. Enthoven as secretary in the Commerce and Industry Department.

The Postal Department in Madras is going to introduce a motor service for *conveyance of mails and as a experimental* measure two cars have been purchased which will commence work next week. It is hoped to gradually replace the horse *service at present in use.*

Mr. Thomas Pirder is appointed Assistant Loco Superintendent and posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Lieut. H. S. Brown, R. N. (retired), Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port *Officer and Agent for Goversment* consignments, Madras, is granted combined *privilege leave and furlough for six months* and twenty days from the 27th instant and *Mr. F. Icely is appointed in his place.*

We understand that Dr. R. K. Iyengar, B.A., M.B., has been appointed to the Bacteriological Department of the Government of India on probation for a period of two years.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS AND ACCEPTANCES.

Horses struck out are printed in black type.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

	st	lb		st	lb
Forfait	10	5	Yvette	7	10
Bachelor's Knot	9	8	Adelaide II	7	6
Parkhill	9	6	Starborn	7	5
Seigneurie	8	8	**Comet**	6	10
Molly S.	7	10			

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 4 lbs.

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

	st	lb		st	lb
Nakib	10	12	Solar Star	7	13
Sparrow Hawk	10	7	Young Hyderi	7	10
Purity	10	2	**Gallard**	7	10
Roz-el-mulook	9	9	Longboat	7	4
Sir Knight	9	6	Tulwar	7	0
Money Gold	9	3	Majbur	6	12
Terror	9	0	Golden Ducat	6	9
Mexico	8	13	Ajmer	6	9
Tajilmulook	8	12	Excelsior	6	7
Ace of Hearts	8	11	**Rashid Pasha**	6	2
Harry Johnson	8	0	**Alwar**	6	0

THE SION PLATE.—DIVISION I.—Distance about 1½ Miles.

	st	lb		st	lb
Mars	9	5	Ambassador	8	4
Guinea Merchant	9	5	**Biglig**	8	1
Malacca	9	4	Khedavi Miseer	8	0
Lot	9	3	Maurice	8	0
Makbul	8	13	Mutar	7	11
Welcome	8	13	Rag Time	7	11
Last Chance	8	12	Triumph	7	9
Shanghai	8	9	**Burges**	7	7

DIVISION II.

	st	lb		st	lb
Mulberry	9	10	Hurchan	7	17
Aye Aye Sir	9	8	Eldorado	7	10
Royalist	9	8	Ringmaster	7	9
Huddai	9	2	Nawag	7	9
Thorium	9	0	Jemadar	7	8
Black Ivory	8	13	Highborn	7	6
Magic	8	8	**Kassum**	7	4
Powerful	8	6			

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight.)

	st	lb		st	lb
Galiard	9	8	Nainava	8	5
Chechan	9	6	Abdul Axiz	8	2
Tofic Pasha	9	4	Dhaidan	7	10
Bahlool	9	4	Saidan	7	8
Bravo	9	1	Tenebreuse	7	7
Durban	8	13	Ben Hur	7	6
Minerva	8	7	Newmarket	7	5

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—DIVISION I. Distance 6 furlongs.

Red Cross	Luxor
Pilgrim	China Mail
Dynamo	Sardinia
Jabir	Lands End
Ajax	Monaco
Gaiety	Grey Master

DIVISION II.

Golconda	Arrow
Attack	Moscow
Socrates	Acme
Lochiel	Galloping Lad
Collector	Hannibal
Ruby Mine	Rubric

WAR STORIES OF THE INDIANS.

CHATS WITH WOUNDED WARRIORS.

In the course of an article in the "Pall Mall Gazette" Mr. Saint Nihal Singh writes:—
I recently spent some time among wounded Indian soldiers in two of the hospitals where they are being nursed back to fighting efficiency, and was told many tales, which show the splendid mettle of the fighters from Hindostan.
I asked one of the men if the Indian soldiers found the cold of France and Flanders hard to bear.
"Cold?" he replied, "No. Killing Germans is exciting business. So long as we get at them we don't think of anything else. Then we do not feel the cold."
There was not one among the many scores with whom I conversed who did not feel proud of the fact that the Germans hold Indian soldiers in "holy terror." As one of them expressed it:—
"Sir, when they see our flashing steel and our dark faces they think the devil is after them, and turn tail and run back to their mothers."
I inquired about the quality and quantity of the rations they had enoyed while in the trenches. A Moslem fighter from the Afghan border acted as spokesman for his comrades, who had gathered about the fireplace to get the full benefit of the warmth. He said:—
"Fruit was as plentiful as it is in my own country. So long as we could get at the apple and pear orchards we did not trouble about the commissariat. We never had so much fruit to eat all at one time in our whole lives before."
Underneath the armour of his courage, which knows not the meaning of the word fear, the Indian soldier is as simple-hearted as a child. One of them came to me as I paced the long corridor of the hospital at Netley, holding up his hand, which was swathed in bandages, to show me his wound.

THE LOST FINGER.

His whole attitude was that of a baby who had hurt himself and run to his mother to show her what had happened and get her sympathy. His eyes were swimming. His lips trembled. But his emotion was not due to the fact that he wanted sympathy because he was suffering pain.
His soul was writhing in agony because a finger had been cut off when he grabbed the bayonet of one of his enemies and held *it while he pierced him through with* his own steel. And the surgeon had just told him that he would never again be able to *fight. He ached to go back to do battle* with the enemies of his King-Emperor, and the disappointment was more than he could bear.
*I found many of the Indian soldiers in*dustriously wriggling their fingers as they *lay in bed or moved about the hospital, and* asked them why they did it. They informed *me that it was done to keep the tendons* from stiffening, as their wounds healed, so *that they would not become crippled and* lose the power to handle their guns.
The surgeons told me that this movement of the muscles with a raw wound caused *intense pain.* But their whole passion was to get back to the front, with a rifle in their hands, and show the Germans the sort of stuff Indian soldiers are made of, and all chafed at the time they had to "waste" during their convalescence.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, January 22, 1915.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE IMPERIAL CAUSE.

The occupation of Swakopmund by the Union troops of South Africa and the general success which seems to be attending General Botha's operations against German South-West Africa, now that he is free from the distraction of the rebellion, discounts very largely the opposition which was offered by the Hertzogites to this expedition as being an enterprise of a very costly character, which was unlikely to meet with success. When Botha announced the intention of the Union Government to undertake this expedition in the Legislative Assembly, many of the Dutch spoke strongly against it and even went to the extent of voting against it on the grounds that it would not forward the British cause, that the country was a useless one and not worth while fighting for, and that the results would be out of proportion to the expense incurred. General Botha, however, had no option in the matter. At the outset of the war the Union Government offered the services of its forces to the Imperial Government in any way that was required, and the latter replied by asking them to move against German South-West Africa as being the best way they could render any assistance. And he had no alternative, therefore, but to undertake the expedition. The result of the disunion created, however, seems to have been very unfortunate, and we observe that a writer in the "Review of Reviews," who seems to speak with authority, actually attributes the spread of the rebellion to the fresh breach which was thus created between the Botha and Hertzog parties, and the intensification of the hatred with which the latter regarded the Union Prime Minister. German agents grasped the opportunity and did their utmost to widen the breach. General Beyer's resignation followed, and almost immediately after Maritz's revolt. Maritz is described as an adventurer, pure and simple, who was out for what he could make, and therefore, an easy tool of the German agents. De Wet was merely carried away by his hatred and jealousy of Botha and his action was prompted by the desire to deal a blow at Botha rather than at the British Empire.

Whether the writer in question has attributed correctly the causes of the rebellion, which has been now effectually quashed, we do not know, but, what stands out most strongly is the fact that in spite of these internal dissensions, General Hertzog, Botha's chief rival, and the vast majority of the Dutch population stood by the Imperial cause, and it is clear that the inhabitants of the provinces formerly ruled by the Boer Republics are at heart perfectly sound in their desire and determination to remain as an integral part of the British Empire, and were not to be tempted by German assurances that they would win back their independence. The fact of this loyalty to the Imperial cause, and that it was maintained in spite of, and triumphed over, the attempted rebellion is a gratifying tribute to the theories of governance, which have been applied to the self-governing dominions. It is trust and confidence and the unfettered freedom bestowed upon them that has won for England the loyalty of the French Canadians and the South African Dutch. Sinister attempts have been made by a certain class of South African Imperialists to urge that to the liberal treatment of the Dutch in South Africa was directly due the attempted rebellion. This was the suggestion seriously advanced by Sir Starr Jameson at the recent meeting of the Chartered Company of South Africa, when he actually declared that, if the regime of the Crown had been continued, the outbreak would not have been possible. This is a contention that is hardly likely to find any support among the statesmen of the Empire, Liberal or Conservative, unless it be Lord Milner. It seems to us clear that, if the people of the Boer Republics had not been taken into partnership and old sores healed by liberal treatment, Great Britain would probably have had to face at this time in South Africa the task of controlling a sullen and openly hostile Dutch population, instead of being able to rely on their almost solid support. The moral is obvious.

ROUMANIA AND HUNGARY.

We referred yesterday to the strong reasons which must influence the Roumanian people in desiring to join in the war against Austria-Hungary. The oppression which the Roumanian population of Hungary has suffered at the hands of the Magyars is convincingly described in an article in the December number of the "Contemporary Review" by a writer who signs himself "Suum Cuique." There was a time and one within the memory of living men, when the sympathy of Britain went out to the Hungarian in a measure not less than that which has been in its day meted to the Armenian and the Pole. The propaganda of the Hungarian Irredentists was hailed with enthusiasm and its success was the signal for a burst of enthusiasm in the heart of Liberal Europe. Unfortunately time has taught us a bitter lesson, and the tyranny of the Magyar has excelled in sheer brutality anything that either the Wilhelmstrasse or the Ballplatz, in their most cynical moments have achieved. Like its degenerate partner in the Dual Monarchy, Hungary is a composite state, as the last census displays:—

Magyars	10,051,000
Roumanians	2,949,000
Germans	2,037,000
Serbians	2,006,000
Slovacks	1,968,000
Croatians	1,833,000
Ruthenians	473,000

Thus it will be seen by the official figures that the ruling Magyar element numbers about half the population; in reality however they number but one-third. Hungary attracted liberal sympathies all over the Western continent because it was supposed to possess ancient Parliamentary ideals. As a matter of fact the democratic system of the Magyars, has been but a vapour, a useful fog for veiling bureaucratic and Imperial tendencies which must have sought their inspiration in the worst brutalities of Metternich. In the same way as the Magyar figures in the census are overstated those of the Roumanians are minimised. Really they are about 3,500,000 and the injustice of the so-called Parliamentary system will be seen by the disproportion of representation, one of the greatest political wrongs.

1896	412	Magyars	1 Roumanian
1901	408	,,	0 ,,
1905	402	,,	8 ,,
1906	387	,,	14 ,,
1910	404	,,	5 ,,

Thus the chief wrong done to the Roumanians is a great political fraud, for no lesser word will do. Parliamentary representation is a Hungarian monopoly and for the demoralisation of the Latin population, for it is not to be supposed that such a Magyar majority ever associates itself with Liberal Roumanian aspirations, or even sets itself to see that common justice is done to the subject race. In education the inequity of Magyar despotism reaches its zenith. The Hungarian Law of Nationalities states:—

> Since from the standpoint of general culture and well-being the success of public instruction is one of the highest aims of the State, the State is bound to ensure that citizens willing to gather in considerable numbers, of whatever nationality they may be, shall be able to obtain instruction in the neighbourhood in their mother tongue up to the point where the higher academic education begins.

Nevertheless the State has never erected a single secondary or higher educational school where anything but the Magyar language was taught, with the clear proof that this legislation is nothing more or less than political dust in the eyes of the world. At the non-classical intermediate schools in 1911 there were 231 Roumanians to 8,372 Magyars, though the proportion of race is 2 to 1. In the musical schools there were 7,471 Magyars and 45 Roumanians. Though in Roumania University education acquires a high level and is extremely popular and catholic in Hungary there were in 1911 only 469 Roumanians to 10,653 Magyars. Without going deeper into these Austro-Hungarian iniquities one is enabled to see how profound is the sense of responsibility entertained by the Roumanians of the Motherland towards their brethren across the Transylvanian mountains; equally it should prove how futile would any attempt be to try and embroil the people in behalf of the tyrants of the Roumanian race. Though M. Brattiano enjoys the confidence of King Ferdinand and is extremely Austro-phil, nevertheless the people repose their confidence in M. Take Jonesca, and it is certain that this eminent statesman will sooner or later lead popular opinion to the desired goal, even if it be in the teeth of a Hohenzollern dynasty.

EDUCATION IN THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

If the Review of Mr. A. Hyderi, Secretary to the Nizam's Government, is any index to the state of education in this premier Moslem State, it must indeed be of a deplorably unprogressive character. That a State so wide, so rich and so populous, and what is more, so really independently situated, should make so little progress in modern education is a matter for regret as well as for surprise. One can only hope that a thorough reorganisation of the whole department of education in the State will be undertaken by his Highness and his educational advisers without further delay. As it is, the Report of the Director of Public Instruction exhibits many shortcomings in the whole educational policy. With the example of other Native States, Mussalman as well as Hindu, one cannot persuade oneself to believe that the subjects of his Highness the Nizam are inherently dull-witted and slow to imbibe knowledge. We should think rather that strong initiative in and real enthusiasm for the cause of education have been lacking in higher quarters more than in the multitude of people. We find that the total expenditure on education in the Dominion from all sources, amounted to Rs. 15,99,558, of which Rs. 1,20,445 was spent on Collegiate education; Rs. 6,75,465 on Secondary and Rs. 3,24,411 on Primary Education. How meagre was this total grant will be seen when we compare it with the grants by either the provincial governments in British India or by any progressive Indian State. Take for example Baroda. With a total area of 8,000 square miles a population of two millions, and a revenue of about two crores, it spends on education Rs. 15,99,589, or an amount about equal to the Nizam's Dominions with nearly eleven times the area of Baroda, twice as large a population and twice as large an amount of revenue Baroda, again, spends on Collegiate education, nearly the same amount as the Nizam's Dominions, but with what result! The Nizam's College had only 119 students on the roll, while there were 410 in Baroda College. Moreover only five out of 36 sent up passed the Intermediate in Hyderabad, while 46 out of 72 passed in Baroda. The annual cost to the Nizam's Government per pupil in the College is stated to have amounted to Rs. 1,050, whereas the average cost at Baroda was only Rs. 148-5-0! It would seem that the money spent in Hyderabad is largely wasted. How negligent and unbusinesslike the educational authorities in Hyderabad are appears from the fact, complained of by Mr Hyderi, that in the Director's Report the number of candidates who appeared for the B. A. examination and the number who passed have not been given at all. This sort of carelessness is displayed in many places in the Report. The Report does not mention the amounts spent by the State on foreign scholarships and school buildings, because we are told, "no returns regarding them were furnished by the departments concerned." The unsatisfactory state of things was true equally in regard to Primary, Secondary, Technical, Female and almost every department of education in the State. The total expenditure on Primary education for a population of 13 millions was only Rs. 2,56,315! The total number of girls studying is stated to be 6,383, while the total female school going population numbered 71,185 in a small State like that of Baroda. We need not refer to other sections of the Education Department, for everywhere the state of things is one which is no credit to a modern State. The only hope lies in the future. We trust that under the regime of the new ruler of the State, a new educational era will be inaugurated which will bring it into line with other progressive Indian States and with British India.

Notes of the Day.

The Airship Raid.

The telegrams regarding the German airship raid on Norfolk are still somewhat obscure. It now appears, however, that some aeroplanes and at least one Zeppelin took part, and that Yarmouth, which was also visited, suffered more severely than other places. Five bombs were dropped in the famous "bloater" town and besides considerable damage to property three people were killed, one man having his head blown off. Two bombs were also dropped at Sheringham but no damage was done. The vessels which visited these places were apparently aeroplanes, while that which dropped the bombs on King's Lynn and near Sandringham was a Zeppelin. Not one of these places is fortified within the meaning of international law, though it is possible that precautions may have been taken at a coast town like Yarmouth for protection against a surprise attack from the sea. In spite of this the German Admiralty in their report of the affair assert that the airships attacked fortified places! It is not stated whether this communiqué concluded with the words "This is the truth!"

The Shrinkage of Trade.

The curtailment of trade owing to the war is strongly indicated in the returns of the Bankers' Clearing Houses during 1914 in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi. The following table gives the totals of the various Clearing Houses in crores of rupees.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Calcutta	222	257	288	332	284
Bombay	166	176	205	219	173
Madras	21	21	21	23¼	21
Rangoon	47	53	60	62	49
Karachi	7⅞	7¾	11½	12¾	13

There is a decrease in the total value of cheques passing through in each case with the exception of Karachi, which is half-a-crore higher than in 1913, but the Clearing House there, judging from the figures, is apparently not adequately used, and it is probable that there is a great encashment of cheques over the counter in the Sind port. In all the five centres the totals from January to July were in excess of those for the corresponding months in the preceding year, showing clearly that the shrinkage in the whole year is due to the war.

Municipal Secretary's Salary.

The Bombay Corporation at yesterday's meeting made considerable progress with the Budget discussion, but they could not finish it, because notice had been given of several amendments which could not be taken yesterday owing to the statutory four days not having elapsed since the notice was given. When a proposal to increase the salary of an officer of any corporation or other public body is made there is usually some member or members who do not agree, either from motives of economy or because they think the officer is getting as much as he is worth. But that was not the case when Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the salary of Mr. R. P. Masani be increased to Rs. 1,200 per month from the date on which he completes seven years' service as Municipal Secretary. No one rose to oppose this amendment to the Budget, and when it was voted upon not a single dissentient vote was registered. Sir Pherozeshah paid a weighty tribute, or series of tributes, to Mr. Masani's worth and ability, a tribute which was the more weighty because, as the speaker said, he was speaking with a personal knowledge of all the gentlemen who had held the office since the Corporation was constituted. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded, and Mr. Mody supported on behalf of the younger members, who, he said, had found in Mr. Masani an invaluable guide. They had reason to be grateful to him, he said, and if the members of the Corporation knew of the great floods of eloquence which Mr. Masani, by his tact and advice to younger members had saved them from, they would be even more grateful to him than they were. Mr. Wacha remarked that he was glad the infant Gamaliels had fully appreciated the services of Mr. Masani, and the resolution was then put and carried.

A Tuberculosis Proposal.

The debate on the other Budget amendments having to be postponed for the reason previously stated, the Corporation went back to the December agenda, the discussion of which had had to give way to the Budget debate. The principal item here was the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the request of the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League that the two existing tin wards at the Maratha Hospital that have been lying vacant for some time should be placed at their disposal, and that the Corporation should pay the cost of the maintenance of the twenty beds to be placed there,—Rs. 10,000 per annum. The Committee regretted that they could not see their way to do this, and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta made a long speech explaining the reasons for coming to that decision, and replying to a note which Major Glen Liston had written as an addendum to the Report. Major Liston stated in his note that reports of this kind, in which the Committee gave no reasons whatever for their decision, were a sham and a delusion, and the sooner they were abolished the better. Sir Pherozeshah explained that Major Glen Liston knew exactly what reasons actuated the Committee, and trenchantly remarked that one felt very strongly inclined to say that instead of the Committee being abolished the sooner a member of it who indulged in such criticism was abolished the better for the Corporation.

Reasons for Committee's Decision.

He then went on to explain the reasons for the Committee's action, which were briefly, that the proposal would put upon the shoulders of the Corporation,—indirectly and in a hole and corner manner,—a very much larger responsibility than was apparent. It would mean, he pointed out, that the Corporation would admit the theory that tuberculosis cases should be treated in separate wards, and while, if it were proved that this was necessary, he would not object, there must in that case be a re-adjustment in the charges to the Corporation and the Government. He showed that up to 1909, when the charges under the head of medical aid were made over by the Governent to the Corporation, tuberculosis patients were being treated in the general wards of the hospitals, that the adjustment of charges was made on that understanding, and that the same system was being followed to day. They were told, he said, that the Government were considering the question of the separate treatment of tuberculosis patients, and they should wait before putting this responsibility on the shoulders of the Corporation until they heard the proposals of the Government. Sir Pherozeshah concluded a telling speech,—delivered in his best form, though he had to pause in the middle for a few moments rest,—by saying he could not understand medical men proposing to utilise wards in close contignity to a plague hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis cases. The debate will be resumed on Monday.

The Health of Bombay.

There was not much change to report in the health of the city last week in comparison with the favourable conditions that we have been experiencing during the last few weeks. The total mortality was slightly higher, 422 as against the previous 412, but the week's total included two plague deaths among recent arrivals from Poona and Nagpur and 17 deaths from other causes among other mofusil arrivals, so that the total mortality really came to 403, giving a death rate of 21.39. How low this death-rate was can be seen from the fact that it was as high as 35.14 in the corresponding week of last year, while the past quinquennial mean was 34.73. Plague, which was completely absent from the city two weeks ago, reappeared last week, four attacks and two deaths being recorded. The latter cases, however, as pointed out above, were among arrivals from Poona and Nagpur, so that really no genuine plague deaths have occurred in Bombay during the last two weeks, which must be considered most satisfactory. Cholera also was absent in the city last week, while three deaths from small-pox were reported. As to other diseases, we find that malarial fever accountedfor 4 deaths, enteric 2, diarrhoea 25, dysentry 18, phithisis, including tubercule of lungs, 26, other tubercular affections 5, diseases of the respiratory system 139, diseases of the nervous system 25, diseases of the circulatory system 7 and those of the digestive system 10. The total number of births registered was 380, which was a good deal lower than the total (455) of the corresponding week of 1914.

An Amazing Confession.

A remarkable story of an alleged murder is reported in a Calcutta journal. Sometime ago, it is stated, two dead bodies, a male and female, were discovered in Kathwatie, a village in the Bankipore District. As a result of the police investigation the bodies were identified as those of a man called Raghunath and his aunt. Subsequently the police sent up seven persons as accused and a confession by one of them was actually produced in Court. The trial was proceeding when, as Rider Haggard would say, a strange thing happened. The supposed dead man and woman reappeared in the village, having been to Benares on a pilgrimage. The accused, of course, were thereupon discharged, and the witnesses who identified the bodies are being prosecuted. But, our contemporary pertinently asks, what steps are being taken to unravel the great mystery as to how the wonderful feat of securing a confession from an accused person, when the people he confessed to having murdered were alive, was carried out? It seems to us that the police displayed a great lack of resource in this case. Their confession should have been more adaptable, so, that they could have said "The confessing accused thought he murdered Ragunath and his aunt, but the victims turn out to be somebody else." Then the trial could have proceeded comfortably.

The "Statesman" announces that Madame De La Batie, wife of the French Consul-General in India, has received by this week's mail news that her youngest brother has been killed at the front.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

THE AIRSHIP RAID.

DAMAGE VERY SLIGHT.

ALLIES PROGRESSING.

PURSUIT OF RETREATING TURKS.

Later advices state the damage done by the air raid was very slight, the death roll being two women and two men. The authorities say positively that the raiders were aeroplanes. It is stated that six air-craft reached the coast and then separated northward and southward of Yarmouth.

Fighting on the western frontier is confined mainly to trench work at close quarters, where a number of spirited attacks and counter-attacks take place which end in the Allies either holding their own or repulsing the enemy. Further artillery actions have occurred at Ypres and Lens and a violent bombardment at Blangy. North-west of Pont a Moussons a hundred metres of ground was gained, the enemy making several futile counter-attacks.

In view of some criticism of the slowness of the Allies' advance it is pointed out in Paris that the French, profiting by German blunders have adopted new offensive methods. They never make blind attacks. The slowness of the progress is also attributed to atrocious weather for weeks past. It is added that it is unlikely that anything will be attempted on a big scale before the weather has cleared and the ground dried.

The Russians are advancing successfully in Bukhovina, occupying several villages and capturing prisoners. In the Rawa region the Germans twice resumed a partial offensive, but were driven back. A fierce bombardment by the enemy's artillery followed up by an attack in force southward of Radloff, was effectually countered by a withering fire.

The Russians are successfully pursuing the retreating Turks, clearing the enemy from the Trans-Chorok country capturing their positions on the Sultan Selim mountain and inflicting heavy losses.

FALL IN PRICE OF WHEAT.

EFFECT OF CESSAT ON OF RAIN IN ARGENTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The cessation of the prolonged rain in Argentine which has prevented hitherto the movements of the wheat crops together with large shipments en route from Canada and America, has favourably influenced the markets and a fall of a shilling per quarter in the English markets was registered today. Further easement in the prices is expected.

LADY HARDINGE'S PROPERTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 21.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables that Lady Hardinge who died intestate left an unsettled property valued at £4,805.

"THE MADNESS OF DESPAIR."

AMERICAN OPINION OF AIRSHIP RAID.

FURTHER DETAILS OF AIR RAID.

INSIGNIFICANT DAMAGE.

AEROPLANES OR ZEPPELINS?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 19, 11-55 p.m.

The German aircraft which passed over Yarmouth, dropped several bombs, doing a good deal of damage to property and inflicting some loss of life.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 12-40 a.m.

The aircraft appeared at half-past-eight in the evening.

It was impossible to see the machine but the buzzing of the motors was plainly audible. It appeared to be carrying a searchlight.

The period of bomb dropping lasted ten minutes.

One man had his head blown off

FIVE BOMBS DROPPED AT YARMOUTH.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 2-5 a.m.

It was too dark to identify the aircraft at Yarmouth but from the noise made by the engine it appeared to be an aeroplane.

It remained ten minutes and dropped five bombs.

Three people were killed, several houses were shattered and many windows broken.

The aircraft subsequently dropped two bombs at Sheringham but no damage was done.

It is noteworthy that an Amsterdam telegram reported that three German airships were sighted over the island of Ameland early yesterday afternoon flying westward.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The aircraft which dropped four bombs at King's Lynn and also a bomb near Sandingham is believed to have been a Zeppelin.

TWO WOMEN AND TWO MEN KILLED.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 12-40 p.m.

The damage done by the air raid is very slight, amounting to only fifty pounds sterling at Yarmouth, while the total death-roll is two women and two men.

It appears that six air-craft reached the coast and then separated northward and southward of Yarmouth.

The Authorities say positively that their visitors were aeroplanes.

The situation in the raided towns is already normal

Cromer cleverly escaped owing to the officials promptly extinguishing all lights. The air-craft did not see the town and dropped no bombs there.

ABOUT A DOZEN PERSONS INJURED.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 12-40 p.m.

A soldier has died of wounds received in the raid on Yarmouth. An intensely dark night wrapped the raid in profound mystery.

Opinion is divided as to whether the raiders were aeroplanes or Zeppelins. The latest idea is that the raid was an aeroplane dash combined with Zeppelin movements.

The most significant fact is that comparatively small damage was done. About a dozen persons were injured.

GERMAN LIES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20.

The German Admiralty report states that naval airships attacked fortified places on the English east coast and successfully dropped several bombs.

They were shot at but returned safely.

"THE MADNESS OF DESPAIR."

LONDON, Jan. 20, 12-40 p.m.

The "New York Herald" commenting on the latest German raid asks:

"Is this the madness of despair, or only plain every-day madness. What can Germany hope to gain by wanton attacks on undefended places and the slaughter of innocents. Certainly not the good opinion of neutrals."

WHY ALLIES' PROGRESS IS SLOW.

FRENCH PROFIT BY GERMAN BLUNDERS.

ATROCIOUS WEATHER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.

In view of some criticisms in France and England of the slowness of the Allies' advance, it is pointed out in Paris that the French, profiting by German blunders, have adopted new offensive methods. They never make blind attacks.

No infantry attack is launched before every gun in batteries is in position to shell a given point within a few yards. It has already frequently happened that after such bombardment, the troops have walked to the enemy's trenches without loosing a man.

Further, the infantry are handled with the greatest care and are invariably given a few days' rest before being used in assault, which is not attempted till the trenches have been most carefully reconnoitred.

The slowness of the progress is due to atrocious weather for weeks past, which has prevented adequate artillery preparation, while the difficulties of the infantry are exemplified by the recent successful attack on a German trench when sixty men lost their boots in mud in the rush. When they returned they found that their boots had disappeared in the mire.

Apparently harmless fields prove to be bogs when the men attempt to traverse them. Recently three horses were left behind as it was impossible to extricate them. Sometimes it is difficult to prevent men from being buried alive. Hence it is unlikely that anything will be attempted by the Allies on a big scale before the weather has cleared and the ground dried.

VICEROY'S DESPATCH.

RENEWED ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

The Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 19th January:—

Indications accumulate of renewed activity on both sides of the western front except where mud prevents movements. No change has taken place at Soissons and Perthes, but the French made a noteworthy advance towards Metz, capturing several German works. North-west of Pont-a-Mousson is the only part of the Bois Le Pretre still held by the enemy. This lengthens the line, threatening the communications of the German force, holding St. Mihiel, and lessens the possibility of serious German efforts against Verdun.

The French "Eye-witness" corroborates that it was the rise of the Aisne destroying all bridges, except one, which necessitated, the French to withdraw near Soissons.

Summing up the action near Perthes he says it was carried on continuously since 21st December and resulted in advancing a line of one mile and quarter. The French made a dozen attacks, repelled twenty counter-attacks. The Hill numbered 200, which the French took and still hold, is an important fortified position. The total results in Upper Alsace, he says, are appreciable and the enemy despite reinforcements, is unable to stop the progress. From Poland no important news is reported.

The Caucasus Headquarters report the continued pursuit of the Turkish Army, beaten at Karaurgan. At Jenikio the Turkish division was routed.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

LIVELY TRENCH FIGHTING.

ATTACKS AND COUNTER-ATTACKS.

EFFECTIVE ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Jan. 20.

The afternoon communiqué said:—

There has been a lively artillery duel at Nieuport. The enemy tried to destroy our bridge north of the Yser. We succeeded in demolishing part of his subsidiary defences there and also others near Saint Georges farm which he has strongly fortified.

There have been further artillery actions at Ypres and Lens and a violent bombardment at Blangy.

Our artillery at Chalons, Perthes and Massiges was most effective against the works.

The enemy violently attacked Bois de la Grurie. We retired from one trench under the shock, but recaptured by two vigorous counter-attacks the greater part of it and afterwards, the whole positions.

The Germans mined the north-east salient of our trenches at Saint Hubert but we dashed into the cavity made and prevented the enemy getting there.

We established ourselves another hundred metres ahead of the trenches captured from the Germans north-west of Pont a Moussons. The enemy made unsuccessful counter-attacks.

There has been an artillery engagement at Thann, which ended in our favour.

THREE SUCCESSIVE ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, Jan. 21.

The evening's communiqué said:—

The enemy in the morning gained a footing in a trench north of Notre Dame de L'Orette but were expelled by a counter-attack, losing a hundred prisoners.

An attack south of Thuepval, in the region of Albert, during the night of the 19th, reached our entanglements but was repulsed.

Three successive attacks at La Boiselle were repulsed.

An attack at Fontain Eaux and Chaumes, in Argonne, was repulsed after a hand to hand fight.

THE BATTLE AT SOISSONS.

GERMANS' NEGATIVE SUCCESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

A Berlin message received in Copenhagen says there is no reason to believe that the Germans intend to break the Allies line at Soissons as it would require great sacrifices to cross the Aisne at the point.

This confirms the view of the event taken in Paris and London. The French repulse means that they failed to approach the German communication centres they had hoped to attack, but it is only a negative success to the Germans, who are unable to advance.

The "Times" correspondent in Paris sees in this situation an explanation of the attacks on Autreches westward and Beaulnes eastward of Soissons, the enemy's desire being to cross the river on the broaded front, a desire unlikely to be realised.

THE NEW ARMIES.

GREAT PROGRESS IN MUSKETRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 21.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Great progress is being made in the musketry instruction of the new armies. The National Rifle Association embarks this week on the training of a fresh supply of instructors from the ranks of skilled marksmen. The new motor machine gun batteries are also forward as well as the detachment for machine gun work. The musketry training of the new men has proved very successful, the practice returns being extraordinarily good.

RUSSIANS IN BUKHOVINA.

SUCCESSFULLY ADVANCING

GERMANS PUSHED BACK EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETORGRAD, Jan. 20.

A communiqué says:—

Our troops in Bukhovina are advancing successfully. They have occupied villages seven miles northward of Dornawatra and made prisoners.

The Germans in the Rawa region twice resumed a partial offensive but were forced back.

The enemy attacked a bridgehead at Vitkovitze in the night time, using searchlights, star-shells and burning straw. The Russian artillery mowed down the Germans

The German artillery fiercely bombarded our positions southward of Radloff and set fire to two villages behind our lines. The enemy then delivered a massed attack, reaching our barbed wire entanglements, where they were defeated by a withering fire..

GRANDSON OF LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 11-30 am.

A grandson to the late Earl Roberts has been born to Lady Edwina Lewin.

FIRE IN MILWALL DOCKS.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 12-40 p.m.

The Swedish steamer Ingeborn took fire in Milwall docks. Her cargo of jute was badly damaged.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAILES.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 12-40 p.m.

The death is announced of Brigadier-General Walter Hailes.

EXPORT OF OILS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Board of Trade has prohibited the export outside the Empire of oils, except linseed-oil. It has also prohibited the export of oil-bearing nuts, and seeds, and lard and refined tallow.

THE OPHIR ASHORE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The steamer Ophir is ashore in the Suez Canal. She is bound to London from Brisbane.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Maharajah of Bikaner in khaki uniform was received in audience by the King to-day.

NEW CHINESE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The American Minister in Peking reports that a new Chinese-American steamship company has been formed to trade between China and New York.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

The following are the names of officers in the 52nd list of casualties from France and Belgium:—

INVALIDED TO ENGLAND.

Jemadar Mahendra Singh, 19th Lancers.
Nathoo Singh, Poona Horse.
Subadar Ram Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Subadar Mobin Khan, 59th Rifles.

INVALIDED TO INDIA.

Jemadar Jaglal, 4th Jats.
Subadar-Major Sharam Singh, 107th Pioneers.

MISSING (BELIEVED KILLED) PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.

Risaldar Mir Hidayatali, 20th Deccan Horse.
Risaldar Mahub Khan, 20th Deccan Horse.

PURSUIT OF RETREATING TURKS.

ENEMY CLEARED FROM TRANS-CHOROK COUNTRY.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.

A communique says:—The Russians are successfully pursuing the retreating Turks, clearing the enemy from the Trans-Chorok country, capturing their positions on the Sultan Selim Mountain and inflicting heavy losses.

GERMAN CONSUL IN A MOSQUE.

MOSLEM RELIGIOUS OPINION SCANDALISED.

CAIRO, Jan. 21.

Moslem religious opinion has been scandalised by the fact that when a Jehad was proclaimed in a mosque at Damascus, the German consul was present and addressed the congregation after the proclamation had been read.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES BY CONVICT WITNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

In the supplementary Barisal Conspiracy Case, which is being enquired into by the Joint Magistrate of Barisal, a convict witness has been continuing his evidence regarding the doings of the Samiti members and has accounted for no less than thirteen dacoities, which he alleges were committed by them and witness has also given the name of the victim of the Moulvi Bazar bomb explosion in Sylhet, who had not previously been identified. It will be remembered that in 1912 after the arrest of certain members of the Asram by the order of Captain Gordon, Subdivisional Officer of Moulvi Bazar, an attempt was made to kill Captain Gordon, a bomb exploding in front of his house and a young man who was carrying it presumably with the object of throwing it at Captain Gordon's house, being killed. The dead body was found in a mutilated condition and was not identified, the police failing to find any clue to the perpetrators of the crime. The convict witness before the Magistrate of Barisal on Monday, said that the victim of the bomb explosion was one Jogendra Mohan Chakravarti, otherwise called Ramchander. He was a prominent member of the Mymensingh Samity and was in charge of the arms and ammunition of the society.

Official and Personal.

There was a dinner party at the State Bungalow last night when the following were present:—

The Hon. Sir Stanley Batchelor, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman and Mrs. Strangman, the Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte and Mrs. D'Monte, Mr. H. F. Beale, Mrs. Beale and Miss Brown, Mr. L. Volkart, Lt.-Colonel H. P. Lane, Lt.-Colonel M. T. Elderton, Major G. McPherson and Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. Dawson, Captain W. D. H. Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson, Captain E. G. S. Cane and Mrs. Cane, Mr. P. Lloyd Bowers, Mr. B. M. Bayly, Mr. H. F. Busch, Mrs. Busch and Miss Cleaner, Mr. D. B. Binning and Mrs. Binning, Mr. R. D. England and Mrs. England, Mr. A. C. W. Fosbery and Mrs. Fosbery, Mr. M. Ferrers Nicholson, Mr. A. H. Whyte, Mr. B. H. Hewett and Mrs. Hewett, Mr. E. V. Rieu and Mrs. Rieu, Mr. S. T. Sheppard, Mr. Alistar Forbes and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. James A. Lord, Mr. C. M. Correa, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. N. N. Wadia, their Excellencies and Staff.

The Hon. A. Hardinge, Sir Valentine Chirol, Sir George Ross Keppel and Captain Campbell will arrive to-day by the P & O. ss. Kaiser-i-Hind, and will stay at Government House.

H. H. the Aga Khan will arrive in Bombay, to-day, by the mail-steamer Kaiser-i-Hind from Egypt. Lady Alishah, the Aga Khan's mother, has arrived at Mahomerah from Kerbala and will reach Bombay next week.

The Governor in Council has appointed Mr. H. P. T. Lattey to be Coroner of Bombay as a temporary measure with effect from the 14th January 1915, vice Mr. G. F. Chalk, deceased.

Captain C. M. Rigby, R.A.M.C., is appointed Surgeon to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay vice Captain T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C., vacated.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifles, has been appointed to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp, to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, with effect from 15th January.

The Governor in Council has place the services of Mr. H. R. Lynch-Blosse, I.C.S., at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department for temporary employment in the Political Department of the Government of India.

CORPORATION AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

TUBERCULOSIS WARDS IN PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

WHY THE PROPOSAL WAS REJECTED.

SIR P. MEHTA'S VIGOROUS REPLY TO MAJOR LISTON.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY'S SERVICES APPRECIATED.

The Bombay Corporation at its yesterday's meeting made some progress with the Budget discussion.

In connection with the expenditure side of the Budget Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved an amendment that the salary of Mr. R. P. Masani, be increased to Rs. 1,200 per month from the date on which he completes seven years' service as Municipal Secretary. Sir Pherozeshah paid a tribute to Mr. Masani's worth and ability and the amendment was unanimously adopted.

The debate on the other Budget amendments was postponed, and the Corporation went back to the December agenda, the discussion of which had had to give way to the Budget debate. The one item which engaged the Corporation for the rest of the sitting, was the report of the Committee appointed to consider the request of the Anti-Tuberculosis League that two wards at the Maratha Hospital should be placed at their disposal, and that the Corporation should pay the cost of their maintenance. The Committee regretted that they could not see their way to accept the proposal, and Sir Pherozeshah made a long speech explaining the reasons for coming to that decision, and replying to the dissenting minute which Major Liston had written. Sir Pherozeshah spoke for about fifty minutes.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

The consideration of the budget item by item was resumed, but the item relating to the water tax was adjourned until the next meeting. The Chairman of the Standing Committee then moved that the revised estimates for 1913-1914 be recorded; that the opening balance for the current year be fixed at Rs. 36 lakhs and odd, and that a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 and odd realised from the sale proceeds of lands in two cases be held in suspense account until the Standing Committee put forward definite proposals for opening a separate account for items of such character.

In support of this proposition, Mr. Cawasji said that in the first place, the two sums had already been credited to revenue and what the Standing Committee now suggested—and he trusted the Corporation would accept the suggestion—that monies obtained from sale of property be transferred to a special head to be decided hereafter, and in this case the amounts be kept in suspense account until then. He believed there was nothing contrary to the Act in this proposal. If the Standing Committee had not brought this point for their information, perhaps many members might not have noticed that this amount was not a real income, but represented the sale proceeds of their property. As a matter of fact there were many such small items in the Budget. And that was not a sound way of financing the municipality. He, therefore, hoped that the Standing Committee's recommendation would be given effect to.

Sir Sassoonn J. David seconded the proposition.

A QUESTION OF ACCOUNTS.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved as an amendment that the revised estimates be recorded and that the opening balance be fixed at Rs. 38 lakhs and odd. He said that the difference between the proposition and his amendment, so far as money was concerned, was nil. The question really was whether revenue derived by sale proceeds of land or property should go to revenue and form part of the surplus cash balance for the purposes of revenue, or whether it should be set aside under a suspense head for capital enpenditure. What he wished to point out was this. From a business point of view, the idea of keeping a clear distinction between revenue and capital was a sound one, but they had to examine the procedure actually authorised under the Act and the procedure actually adopted. They had to find out whether the money was obtained from revenue or from other sources. If it was obtained from revenue, there would be no question. But if it was obtained from capital, a question would arise whether it should go to capital or revenue, and in this matter he wished to clear one misapprehension. Their capital debts were a charge on revenue. Their capital expenditure was obtained by means of loans, which were repaid by annual interest and sinking fund from revenue, and he, therefore, thought that the procedure adopted originally, namely, to allow the sale proceeds to go to revenue and the surplus cash balance, was a sound one.

He further wished to point out that their intention was not to get revenue and accumulate it in property, but it was to get revenue and spend it for municipal purposes. Under the circumstances, the best way was to put the amount in the surplus cash balance and when occasion arose to utilize portions of that balance for capital expenditure.

Sir Perozeshah Mehta, in seconding the amendment said that he should have thought that the debate that took place on the general consideration of the budget, had convinced his young friend, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, that the proposal he suggested was not the right one. The Commissioner and the Chief Accountant even had pointed out that under the Act they could not do it and however that might be, the wise men of the Standing Committee thought otherwise and carried away by the notion of capital account, they proposed a course which was not consistent with the way in which the budget had to be drawn up. The members must remember that after the budget was passed, the Standing Committee could come at any time and say that two or three lakhs had gone in the surplus cash balance, and that for that a special account should be opened for dealing with it in a particular way. The matter would then be dealt with in the usual way and all along they had done so. He hoped that better sense would prevail and the amendment would be passed as that was the proper course to follow.

A PROPOSAL LAUGHED AT.

Mr. J. B. Petit confessed that he was not at all convinced by the speeches of Sir Ibrahim and Sir Pherozeshah, and he felt that there was considerable force in the argument of his friend Mr. Cawasji. They argued that their custom was different and that the account wanted one thing or the other to be done under the act, but so far as he could see there was nothing in the provisions of the Act which made it impossible for the suggestion to be given effect to. There could be no doubt that the receipts collected from capital account could not go to revenue account.

Sir Pherozeshah:—But where is the capital account?

Mr. Petit:—That is what I say; our way of keeping accounts is wrong.

Continuing, Mr. Petit said that for the purposes of having their finances on a sound basis as finances were understood and kept, they must carry out this suggestion, and they must show their accounts by way of a balance-sheet and by way of a profit and loss account. He found his friends Sir Pherozeshah and Sir Ibrahim amused at it.—

Sir Pherozeshah:—Heartily laughing at it.

Mr. Petit:—But I have all along observed that Sir Pherozeshah has laughed the most at what he understands the least.

His experience was that in matters which did not concern lawyers, and of which they had not the slightest conception, they were the foremost in giving their opinions. He thought that the proposal of the Standing Committee was a sound one and ought to be carried.

Mr. C. V. Mehta, said he did not mind the amendment being passed so far as the principle enunciated was agreed to, as he understood from Sir Pherozeshah that in future the Standing Committee could bring forward a definite proposal.

The Commissioner said he did not think that the proposition of the Standing Committee, as it stood was in accordance with the Act. The two sums were credited to revenue account and they could not, therefore, be put in suspense account. If the words "suspense account" were dropped, and he was asked to accept it, his reply would be that that could not be done at the present moment. He had a great deal of sympathy with what was at the back of the Standing Committee's mind, but he doubted whether the contention of Sir Ibrahim was altogether correct. In one of the two cases here, they had paid a very small sum from revenue for obtaining that land which had since increased in value, and he doubted whether it was fair to credit the whole amount to revenue as very little was spent from revenue. Then Sir Ibrahim contended that capital was paid out of revenue, but that payment spread for a number of years and what the Standing Committee said was that its benefit should also be spread for a number of years. He did not think there was anything illegal in starting a separate fund, and they had at present two funds which were nearly analogous to such a fund. They had received two large sums within one year in such a way and there was a great likelihood of their getting Rs. 2,30,000 in the present financial year or next year, and that was a considerable amount to be put in the cash balance within a year. He, therefore, thought that the subject was worthy of further consideration and he intended to make a detailed report on it.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the Commissioner had clearly pointed out the position of the problem that had puzzled them, and now that the Commissioner was making a report and the principle was in question, the right thing to do was to carry Sir Ibrahim's amendment.

Several other members having expressed their views, the amendment was put to the vote and carried. It was also passed as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then proceeded to consider the expenditure side of the Budget. Mr. Cawasji Jehangir moved that the estimate of expenditure for the Corporation and Standing Committee's establishment be fixed at Rs. 75,351.

SECRETARY'S SALARY.

The proposition having been seconded, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved the following amendment:—

"That the Corporation cordially approve, under section 77 of the Municipal Act, of the salary of Mr. R. P. Masani, M. A., Municipal Secretary, being raised to Rs. 1,200 per mensem with effect from the date on which he completes seven years' service as Secretary, and that the Budget provision in respect of the Corporation and Standing Committee's office establishment be increased accordingly."

At this stage, Mr. Masani left the meeting. In support of his amendment, Sir Pherozeshah said that he took it that he was really expressing the sense of the whole Corporation (applause) when he moved this proposition. He had thought it to be a real duty to bring forward this proposal at this stage before the Corporation. In the first place it was an increase of salary and it was therefore of considerable importance. But he had brought forward this proposal to enable the Corporation to put a very emphatic mark of appreciation of the way in which Mr. Masani had been discharging the very arduous duties of his office for the last seven years. He (the speaker) had been acquainted with municipal secretaries ever since this Corporation was constituted and even before that when he was a member of the Board of Justices of the Peace who carried on the municipal administration of the City. Their first secretary was Mr. W. Barrow, who had discharged the duties of his office in a very capable and excellent manner and they had recognised it by giving him an adequate increase in his salary. And if he were permitted to make a personal remark, he would say that Mr. Barrow was very grateful to the Corporation because he had told him (the speaker) in a very pathetic manner that the increase had enabled him to educate his son for the Civil Service, and the result was the worthy addition to the Civil Service of that very capable and distinguished officer, Mr. R. P. Barrow, the acting Commissioner in Sind,—a post which their Commissioner Mr. Cadell held for some time before going on leave. Then the members remembered the services of their late lamented friend Mr. M. N. Wadia. They had borrowed his services from Government because they knew that the training and experience he had acquired in the organisation of the departments of Government would be of very great value to them and he did his work in a most admirable manner but alas! his career was cut short by his death. Then they appointed Mr. Masani to the post. As most members were aware, Mr. Wadia had selected Mr. Masani and trained him under him. Mr. Masani came to them as a full-fledged graduate of the Bombay University but ever since he had come, he had signally proved that his abilities were of a higher order, that his assiduity in strenuously carrying out the heavy duties of his office in an excellent and admirable manner was unimpeachable (hear, hear). Latterly the work of the Secretary had increased enormously and those that worked on the Corporation and its committees could alone realise the exceedingly responsible and arduous character of the work that had fallen on the Secretary. He was not a member of the Standing Committee and he could not say anything about Mr. Masani's work there but the members of the Standing Committee could bear testimony on his work. But as a member who had worked on numerous other committees he could testify to the admirable manner in which Mr. Masani had conducted his duties (hear, hear).

MARK OF APPRECIATION.

Continuing Sir Pherozeshah said that this work required a great knowledge of municipal law in every direction and he could assure the Corporation because he pretended at least to known something of that law, that there were very few members who could excel the knowledge of Mr. Masani in municipal law (hear, hear). He had moved this proposition as he said before to put their emphatic mark of appreciation of the way in which Mr. Masani had discharged his onerous duties and he was perfectly certain that the members would pass it unanimously (loud applause).

In seconding the amendment, Sir Ibrahim said that no words were needed from him to support the proposal. They were all fully aware of the very valuable service Mr. Masani was rendering to them and he was sure that they would unanimously put—as Sir Pherozeshah said—their emphatic mark of appreciation of the way in which Mr. Masani had rendered his services.

On behalf of the new members, Mr. H. P. Mody supported the proposition. He said to older members, perhaps, Mr. Masani was only a municipal secretary and nothing more, but to them, new members, he was a guide, philosopher and friend (hear hear). Mr. Masani chastened their newborn ardour and if the older members knew what streams of eloquence were dried up by a little bit of wisdom instilled in them by Mr. Masani, they would feel more grateful to him than they really were (hear, hear).

Mr. D. E. Wacha said he was glad that the infant Gamaliels of the Corporation fully appreciated the work of Mr. Masani (laughter).

Replying to the debate, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir said that the Standing Committee would have been too delighted, to propose an increase in Mr. Masani's salary themselves, had it not been for Mr. Masani, who stopped some of them from doing it at this time when retrenchment was the order of the day saying that he would wait for a year. He was glad Sir Pherozeshah had the courage to move the proposition. The Standing Committe greatly appreciated the services of Mr. Masani of them and not very long ago they had occasion to pass a resolution commending his services to the Committee and the Corporation (applause). He cordially supported the proposal and trusted that every member of the Standing Committee would support it.

The proposition was then carried unanimously and with acclamation.

At this stage further Budget debate was stopped and the Corporation proceeded to deal with the remaining part of the December agenda.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.

Consideration was given to the report of the medical relief committee regarding a proposal for utilising two wards at the Maratha Hospital for patients suffering from tuberculosis. The report of the committee regretting that they could not see their way to recommend the Corporation to assist the Anti-Tuberculosis League in the manner proposed, has already been published along with a long minute of dissent by Major Glen Liston.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved the adoption of the report. In doing so he said that he wished to remove in the first instance a misconception that had somehow sedulously crept in the minds of some of the members of the Corporation, who thought that he was opposed to any measures being taken or any assistance being given in this important matter. He might point out that only the other day—they would see it in the December agenda—they passed an item in which they had received the thanks of the Tuberculosis League for the generous donation that they gave them.

Major Liston:—You gave half of what the Commissioner proposed.

Sir Pherozeshah said he was using the language the League had used. In their letter the League thanked the Corporation for their "generous support" and what he wished to bring to the notice of the members was that at the time he had supported the proposal in a most cordial manner possible. It therefore, could not be said that he was not alive to the need of supporting the aims and objects of the league.

Speaking on the report itself, Sir Pherozeshah said that one member of the committee had thought proper to annex a minute worded in a very tall language, to the report in which he ventured to take to task the committee in a language, which ought not to have been used by a member to his colleagues. However that might be that member took exception to the tenor and substance of the report inasmuch as it did not go into detailed reasons. Now, the Corporation were aware that there were occasions, when it was desirable, prudent and wise not to go into detailed reasons while making a recommendation. For instance, very recently the committee, that made its report regarding the purchase of land in Vithalwady, distinctly said that it was not advisable to go into detailed reasons for obvious and very sound reasons and the Corporation had very rightly accepted that suggestion. So that there might be cases when it would be very wise and prudent of the Committee not to go into detailed reasons. But though that course might be objected to by one who was not a member of the committee, he ventured to say in a most emphatic manner that no such excuse was available to a member who was present at the time the committee considered the matter and all the reasons were placed before the committee, who adequately and fully discussed them. Major Glen Liston was a member of the committee and was present at the time he (the speaker) placed his reasons before the committee for making the recommendation which the committee ultimately arrived at. It was true that he took some part in the discussion but he might say that on the whole he was a listener and was one of the small minority who opposed the draft report. He now came forward to say that they did not know how to proceed with their deliberations and this was a remark which one could not characterise as fair or courageous. He said that Major Liston was wanting both in fairness and courage to the committee of which he was a member and at the deliberations of which he was present. When he made his remarkable minute in which he said that committees of this kind, which give no reason for their decision "are a shame and a delusion and the sooner they were abolished the better," one felt strongly inclined to say that the sooner the member who indulged in such criticism was abolished the better for the Corporation and himself. Major Liston thought that committees were appointed for the purposes of causing delay but he had not ventured to tell the Corporation, when he penned those scathing remarks of his, that he was conversant with all the reasons which actuated a large majority of the committee to make the recommendation which was embodied in the report.

MAJOR LISTON'S IGNORANCE.

At this stage, Sir Pherozeshah was obliged to pause a few minutes. Continuing, he said that there was a great deal of learning in the remarks, somewhat of an irrelevant character, contained in Major Liston's minute. He told them of the wonderful things done in this behalf in some of the towns of England and Scotland by the municipalities but he had not told them or given them a list of towns, the municipalities of which had not thought fit to do all that he recommended. But thrusting all that aside he would say that Major Liston had not known the question in the City of Bombay in connection with the Municipal Corporation, in which he was sitting as a member. For if he had known of their history, of what they had done in the past and what they are doing now, he would never have written the lines, which could only be justified by his ignorance when he said in his minute: "I am ashamed to contrast the measures adopted against tuberculosis in the second City of the Empire with the campaign developed against this disease even in so small a town as Bristol. It is more than evident that Bombay lags far behind a small provincial town in England." Nobody but a member of the Corporation, who was absolutely ignorant of all the circumstances connected with the history of medical relief in the City could pen such a paragraph. He should never have opposed aid to the league if it did not involve a large question of liability—namely the adjustment of liability between Government and the Corporation. The reason why he had opposed the recommendations of the Commissioner in this matter was not that they ought not to give any aid to the league but because the result of adopting the recommendation of the Commissioner was to thrust and impose upon the shoulders of the Corporation in an indirect and hole-and-corner fashion a larger liability which required many considerations before it could be dealt with by the two parties concerned, namely, Government and Corporation. The recommendation was not to grant simple aid to the league but the proposal was that two wards should be set apart in the Maratha Hospital that Rs. 10,000 should be incurred for their maintenance and that that expenditure should be paid out of the Corporation grant for infectious diseases. Nobody most imagine that he was not going to join hands with others in combating this dangerous disease. But if the liability for that was to be undertaken for the first time, surely it was not too much to demand that the question should be squarely and fairly raised and the Corporation should be allowed to give its reasons before they were asked to undertake the liability.

GOVERNMENT LIABILITY.

To understand what he was saying, he asked the indulgence of the members to be taken back to the time when the aid of medical relief did not lie on the head of the Corporation. At one time that liability lay on Government and the Corporation had the burden of police charges upon it. The Corporation made various efforts in seeing that the medical relief work and primary education were given to them and the police charges were taken over by Government. While medical relief was on the shoulders of Government, that was upto the time the transfer took place in 1909, the general hospitals in the City, namely, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital and the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital and even the European General Hospital all of them received tuberculosis patients in their general wards. That was upto 1909, that was to say long after Dr. Turner had written to the Corporation on the subject of tuberculosis, long after his esteemed friend Sir Bhalchandra had read his paper—he believed it was in 1901—as to the infectious character of tuberculosis, long after Government and the Indian Civil Service were perfectly aware of the nature of tuberculosis. At that time, did they hear any one say that it was a shameful thing for Government to allow cases of tuberculosis to be treated in general wards in general hospitals. He asked the special attention of the members to this, because it had a great bearing on the question. The transfer of medical relief aid to the Corporation was long after the league was started in England with the late King Edward as patron and every medical man knew about the nature of tuberculosis, particularly, the Indian Medical Service, who must have known about it and yet not a sould came forward—Major Liston might say he did not exist then, he did not know when Major Liston joined the service,—to say that Government ought to be ashamed of itself.

ENTITLED TO FAIRNESS.

Continuing Sir Pherozeshah said that he would now come to 1909 and he supposed it would be a surprise to Major Liston to learn that from 1909 upto the present, the Corporation had been paying the full cost of the general hospitals in the city. The Corporation were paying Rs. 4,44,000 to Government for treatment of all patients, including tuberculosis patients, in all the hospitals. He wanted to draw the attention of the members more directly to the fact that when in 1909 medical relief was taken over by the Corporation, the amounts to be paid were adjusted on the basis that the general hospitals were treating in their wards cases of tuberculosis. It was on that basis that the amount to be paid by the Corporation to Government for the expenditure on hospitals was adjusted and Rs. 4,44,000 were paid to Government annually for hospitals in which tuberculosis patients were received as ordinary patients and not as infectious diseases patients. It might be said and might well be said that time had now come when tuberculosis should be treated in a separate manner, but his reply was that by all means let it come in a straight and square way and when it came in a straight and square manner, they would have the right to say that the sum of Rs. 4,44,000 was based upon the fact that tuberculosis patients were to be treated in general hospitals and if a departure was to be made, let there be an adjustment between the Corporation and Government and the Corporation would be willing to accept its liability in a right manner. They would see that Government themselves were alive to this as could be seen from their resolution on the working of the hospitals in the year 1913-1914 in which they say as follows:—"The anticipation of an increase in tubercular cases, indicated in the last triennial review, has unfortunately been verified, the figures having risen by as much as 23 per cent. . . . . It cannot be doubted, however, that present day economic and sociological changes in India tend strongly to increased prevalence of this disease, and the Governor-in-Council concurs in the view expressed by the Surgeon-General as to the necessity of establishing special wards and dispensaries for the reception of cases. 'The question is already engaging attention." And when the question was considered, Sir Pherozeshah continued, the Corporation would have the opportunity of pointing out that when a new departure was to be made, the adjustment of amounts must also be revised. That was the point to be borne in mind.

After pointing out that "Tuberculosis" was not included in the list of "infectious diseases," which were defined as 'dangerous diseases" at the time the Act was framed and the burden was thrown on the Corporation, Sir Pherozeshah said that he would not object to include "tuberculosis" in the list of dangerous diseases but they were entitled in justice and fairness to a readjustment. He thought that this large question must be determined by a direct and straightforward proposal. All he said was that they must not saddle the liability upon them by such an indirect and casual manner as the proposal of the Commissioner would saddle them in the matter. All this Major Liston had heard in the Committee but not a word was said about it in the minute. Why did he not meet these arguments? Major Liston said he treated the question as one of sanitation and he could deal with that part of the question now. In 1901, when this question was first raised, the Corporation appointed a committee and a reference was made to the Health Officer and almost all his recommendations were carried out. He again urged them that if they wished to bring forward this proposal, they should not do so in this hole and corner fashion but bring it in a straightforward manner. These were his very words in the committee. They told them that these cases should be isolated but surely Government were alive to their duty. The Committee had gone thoroughly into this matter, and it was a matter of great disappointment to them, that a professional gentleman like Major Liston should have committed himself to these statements when he knew how carefully they had considered this matter.

Sir Pherozeshah then said that speaking as a layman he was surprised to find that such a recommendation as this should have come from and supported by people who posed as sanitary experts. It was admitted that these cases should be isolated and should be sent out in open air. They should be anywhere but in the wards of a hospital where cases of plague and small-pox were treated. If such a proposal had emanated from a laymen—namely to keep two wards in an infectious diseases hospital for tuberculosis—he should have expected the sanitary experts to hold up their hands with disgust and look aghast. They knew how people were terrified to go to an infectious diseases hospital and just when comfort to the mind was the chief thing, they were depriving the poor patient of it. That was the proposal of advanced sanitary experts who talked of the second city in the Empire being ashamed of how little it had done in the matter of sanitation. The committee had very wisely recommended that they should hold their hands from this particular proposal. When there was occasion for making a donation, they did give Rs. 10,000. But this was a large question and should come before the Corporation in a square and straight manner. In all probability Government would bring the matter before them and then would be the right time to consider it both in the interests of sanitation and welfare of the City. All he asked them to do was not to commit themselves in this indirect manner.

A SOUND RECOMMENDATION.

But as a layman he was opposed to this proposal on the ground that it was utterly unsuitable that the wards of a plague hospital should be placed at the disposal of the league. He was perfectly certain that those medical men who would apply their minds impartially to this question would agree that it was most inadvisable to keep tuberculosis patients in close proximity of a plague hospital. Under the circumstances the committee were perfectly justified in saying that they did not see their way to recommend the acceptance of the Commissioner's recommendation in the manner proposed. He was the first and one of the foremost to recommend the establishment of the league and when the question would be brought properly before them, they would consider it from all aspects and all points of view. But he exhorted them to bring it in a legitimate and honest manner. He submitted that the recommendation of the Committee was a wise and sound one.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia seconded the proposition and reserved his remarks.

At this stage, the meeting was adjourned until Monday.

ARABS IN BOMBAY.

DEPUTATION TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor received at the Secretariat at 12 noon, yesterday, a deputation representing the Arab community at present in Bombay. The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen:—Mahomedali Haji Jernul Ali Reza, of Jeddah; Mahomed Abdul Vahab Mishari, of Linga; Ibrahim al Fadal, of Jeddah; Abdulaziz Mishari, of Bahrein; Abdulla Al Fazan, of Koweit; Abdulazis Fazil, of Jeddah; Zarulla bin Talib, of Mohail; Abdulla bin Faras, Yussuff bin Ibrahim, of Linga.

The deputation was accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, who introduced the members to his Excellency.

Speaking on behalf of the deputation, Mahomedali Ali Reza, a well-known Jeddah merchant, said:—Your Excellency.—We, the Arab inhabitants, including Turkish as well as non-Turkish subjects, offer our humblest thanks to God Almighty for having blessed us with a Governor of your Excellency's high qualities in the present unfortunate time of war. The benevolent policy adopted by your Excellency's Government in dealing with the Arab subjects of the Ottoman Government in the Bombay Presidency, and the kind permission given by his Excellency the Viceroy on your Excellency's initiative for the export of foodstuffs to the Hejaz, which is the place of pilgrimage for all Moslems, have laid the whole Islamic world and all the Indian Moslems under a great debt of obligation.

We, therefore, have presented ourselves personally to offer our thanks and express the acknowledgment of these gracious acts, on behalf of ourselves and all the Arab community of Bombay.

In the end, we beg to thank your Excellency for the acceptance of our desire to present ourselves.

His Excellency said, in reply:—I am delighted to meet you and to hear from you that your community, both Turkish and non-Turkish, appreciates the action which Government has been able to take on their behalf. The British Government has always been a true friend of the Arab races and the Islamic faith, and have readily shown practical proof of their feelings by arranging for a supply of food to Jeddah and the holy places of Islam. Government is glad to feel that the extension of hospitality to Arab Turkish subjects in India has been gratefully received, and trusts that these happy conditions may continue during these troubled times.

THE "MAGH MELA" AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 21.

The famous bathing festival of Magh Mela has just concluded. Nearly half a million of people bathed at the junction of the sacred rivers during the past few days. On the Mela ground on Wednesday a lecture was delivered on the war, accompanied by recitation and singing of patriotic poems. Mr. Freemantle, Collector of Allahabad, was present.

(Corporation and Medical Relief.—Contd.)

NEW NATURALIZATION LAW.

AUTHORITY TO REVOKE CERTIFICATES

The British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, which came into operation on January 1, makes some changes in the law which are worthy of notice, says "The Times." It gives power, for instance, to the Secretary of State to revoke certificates which he has reason to believe have been obtained fraudulently, and it provides that anyone who refuses or neglects to give up his certificate after its revocation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £100.

It is satisfactory, too, to have now a list of the classes of persons who are to be deemed natural-born British subjects, because no information of this kind was given in the Naturalization Act of 1870, which is repealed.

According to secton 1 the following persons shall be deemed to be natural-born British subjects:—

(a) Any person born within his Majesty's Dominions and allegiance;

(b) Any person born out of his Majesty's Dominions whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth and either was born within his Majesty's allegiance or was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted;

(c) Any person born on board a British ship whether in foreign or territorial waters or not.

A child of a British subject is to be deemed to have been born within his Majesty's allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, his Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects. A person born in a foreign ship is not to be deemed a British subject by reason only that the ship was in British territorial waters at the time of his birth.

The qualifications for a certificate of naturalization are extended as compared with those of the old Act. Section 2 of the new Act provides that the Secretary of State may grant a certificate of naturalization to an alien who upon application satisfies him that:—

(a) He has either resided in his Majesty's Dominions for not less than five years, or has been in the service of the Crown for not less than five years within the last eight years before the application;

(b) That he is of good character and has an adequate knowledge of the English language;

(c) That he intends, if his application is granted, either to reside in his Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

The residence required by the section is residence in the United Kingdom for not less than one year immediately preceding the application, and previous residence, either in the United Kingdom or in some part of his Majesty's Dominions, for four years within the last eight years before the application. Requirement *b* is new.

The 3rd section of the Act is noteworthy. By it a person to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted is to be entitled to "all political and other rights, powers, and privileges" to which a natural born British subject is entitled. The 3rd section of the Act of Settlement (which disqualifies naturalized aliens from holding certain offices) is to have effect as if the word "naturalized" were omitted. The offices mentioned in section 3 of the Act of Settlement (12 and 13 Will. III., cap. 2) include membership of the Privy Council or of either House of Parliament, or "any office or place of trust either civil or military."

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AERIAL WARFARE.

CHANGED FUNCTIONS OF AIRCRAFT.

SOME NEW DEVICES.

Sir John French is naturally reticent of details concerning the new services which, he states, are being rendered by the Royal Flying Corps at the front, and it would be indiscreet to probe into the matter publicly. One may, however, refer to incidents in this connection that have already been described in official messages, writes "C. W." in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Reconnaissance, artillery fire-direction, and bomb dropping may now be regarded as the regular functions of aeroplanes; but very soon we shall have to add to these, with far-reaching effects on the design of machines and the training of Service aviators, such functions as firing at troops on land, fighting enemy aircraft in the air, disclosing by searchlight enemy positions, dart-dropping, and transport of scouts to do work behind the enemy's lines.

SPECIAL FIGHTING CRAFT.

The aeroplane is beginning to "find itself" as a war craft, and a high degree of specialisation in design is certain to follow. It is true that the machines at the front are performing their expected and their unexpected functions surprisingly well, but better results will be attained by the specialisation that will now be possible with the new data won from experience.

For example, all the leading designers are striving might and main to produce a machine that will fly fast and at the same time carry machine gun in the bows. Most of the aerial duels in which, as we know, the British airmen have scored heavily, have been fought on machines ill contrived for the purpose. Inevitably now will begin a period of international rivalry for the production of a real fighting aeroplane. The Germans, it is known, are at work on the same problem as ourselves.

The armouring of vital parts of the machine is imperative in fighting craft of all kinds—side armour as well as armour at the floor of the pilot's cabin; and this is necessary also for machines when firing at troops on the ground.

FLYING IN ALL WEATHERS.

High wind and rain no longer prevent flying, and the exigencies of war have found airmen willing even to fly in fog. Thus a French General recently found himself in need of information which could only be furnished by means of aerial reconnaissance. The weather was exceedingly foggy, and the pilot whom the General summoned expressed the opinion that a successfulle flight under such conditions was impossible, but offered to undertake the dangerous mission.

He started off, and rose to a height at which he judged that the noise of his motor would be deadened to listeners on the other side of the fog blanket. Then, calculating his distance carefully, he made a sudden dive earthwards with such success that he emerged at a point whence he was able to make hasty but invaluable observations. He escaped back into the fog before the surprised Germans could shoot him down.

New projectiles to be used from and against aircraft are engaging the attention of experts, and already novel and ingenious inventions are in use. Aerial darts are doing considerable execution, and, it is reported, the death of a German officer, Major-General von Meyer, was due to one of these missiles; incendiary shells of various kinds—some small enough to be fired out of a rifle; and inflammatory arrows for dropping from aeroplanes on to airships are in use.

THE BACKWARD SEAPLANE.

In one important direction—the seaplane—it appears that the war has so far seen no noticeable development. It is still impossible for seaplanes to co-operate with the Fleet save when close to our shores. Difficulties that remain to be surmounted are those of increased duration and certainty of flight, ability to alight by night or by day upon water agitated by waves, and to remain there for a reasonable period without being knocked to pieces. Progress in these directions is slow, but without it seaplanes must remain craft that, relatively to overland aeroplanes, are inefficient.

The junior members of the Andamans Commission being transferred to India into other services, the Commission is being broken up. Messrs. White, Harvey, Euans and Aslam Beg are leaving the Andamans in the course of next few months. Their places are to be taken up by men on deputation probably from the Police Department in India.

WITH THE FIFTH HANTS.

A "NERVY" BIT OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

Private H. B. Brading, an assistant foreman in the employ of the Southampton Gas Company, who, with several of his fellow-workmen, rejoined the 5th Hampshire Regiment when "the call came," writes to a Liverpool contemporary: "We arrived at Bombay on Lord Mayor's Day, the 9th of November, exactly a month from the time we left England, and I can tell you we were not sorry to land. We stopped in the docks at Bombay for a day, and then left for our station at Allahabad. We were two days and three nights in the train. This is a fine country, the scenery magnificent, and on all sides one sees what a wonderful country India is. I must tell you we had quite a pantomime at Bombay before we left; it was the funniest thing in the world to see the native police trying to drive off the native sellers of fruit and other commodities. These native sellers are very cute and cunning, and the poor, policeman always had a run for his money! However, we managed to get plenty of fruit—bananas a dozen for an anna, that is equivalent to a penny of our coinage. I wonder what Southampton banana dealers would say to that! We also got two lovely oranges at the same price, and I tell you our fellows fairly revelled in the fresh, juicy fruit. Of course, the native tried to do us down, because we did not understand them, but one cannot complain of such prices as those. Going up to Allahabad the railway line covers some very difficult country. Soon after leaving Bombay we had to cross a range of mountains, and I can tell you it was 'some climb'! I was glad when it was over. Before we started the train was made up in two parts, with a powerful engine front and back. It made, one dizzy to look out of the windows down the side of the mountain in some places, and at times we had to pass through long tunnels cut out of the solid rock, going up all the time. At one spot we passed there was a bad smash some time ago. A train was going down when the brakes gave out, and, descending at tremendous, speed, the train crashed over the side, and was smashed to atoms hundreds of feet below. We saw some of the wreckage as we passed, and I was glad when this 'nervy' little bit of railway travelling was over. There was plenty of good food for us at the various stopping stations, and the only drawback was we could not get a wash or shave, so you can guess what a lot of scarecrows some of us looked like when we finally reached our destination. We are quartered in very fine barracks at Allahabad; we have beds to sleep on, and food is plentiful, good and cheap. We can get a supper fit for a king, comprised of "ghost" (that is anything in the way of meat), "Subzee" (vegetables), 'ahloo' (potatoes), and of course the usual Tommy's 'roote' (bread). They know to make bread here! It is clean and sweet. I have seen some of the bakehouses at Southampton, but there is not one to come up to the bakehouses here—you could eat off the floor, they are so clean. We do not do much for ourselves. We get our boots and buttons cleaned every day for 'twopence a week, and as much washing done as we like to send for a shilling a month in our money. The natives call us gentlemen and brothers because we are free with our money and give the backsheesh. They think the world of you if you give them a couple of pice, that is a halfpenny. There are plenty of well-to-do Anglo-Indians here. We are not allowed down in the native quarter of the city. This is supposed to be the cool time of the year, but it is very hot here. We wear short khaki 'nicks,' something like the Scouts wear at home, and under-clothing is cheap and good. We seem to be in for a good time, and at any rate it is an education for a Britisher to come out to this great Dependency."

A PROBLEM OF THE MODERN ROAD.

COMPETITION FOR AN IMPROVED HORSE-SHOE.

The problem of adapting the horse-shoe to the smooth surfaced modern road is still a live one at Home, where there has just closed a competition for an improved shoe, organized by the Road Improvement Association in conjunction with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, says "Indian Engineering." The competition opened in March, 1913 and remained open till 31st December of that year, but the awards have only just been made, after, it is presumed, extended trials. The prize offered was £100 and the number of devices offered from all parts of the world exceeded 850; yet among this large number none was deemed worthy of taking the prize. Consolation prizes were, however, given to three competitors, one of £21, one of £15 15s. and one of £10 10s. The feature of the first is a rubber pad placed between the heels of the shoe, over the frog, and held in position by a thin strip of steel let into the foot surface of the shoe at each end. The shoe itself is of the ordinary flat pattern made in the usual way, the idea of the rubber pad at the heel being to enable the animal to bring it into action if slipping takes place. Its advantage over other rubber pads is that it takes much less rubber and is cheap in consequence. The shoe that took the second premium has a channel in the sole filled with tarred rope with the nails going through the rope. It is lasting and serves its purpose, but there is some difficulty in fitting it, and some risk of the nails being driven into the tender part of the hoof. The third premium was awarded for a shoe designed to bring the horse's frog into action naturally, and was considered admirable in cases where a horse has good frogs, as it tended to cause the minimum of damage to the road and also to prevent slipping effectually. The evolution of a shoe that would do away with the necessity of laying grit on a wood-paved or a tar-macadam road would be a great advance, since after all, the grit does add in a measure to the resistance of the road and to the dust.

A SPY STORY.

MAPPING THE EAST COAST.

A correspondent who can vouch for the facts, tells the following story in the "Daily Telegraph" of the way in which the Germans prepared for the raid upon the North-East Coast so long ago as April, 1909.

In the spring of that year three young Germans made their appearance at Hartlepool, and represented that they were on a holiday tour along the coast. They brought with them their cameras, and took a number of negatives. These they handed to a local photographic chemist for development. It did not seem to occur to the chemist that the subjects chosen were somewhat of an extraordinary character. That is to say, they were not of "pretty bits," such as amateurs usually delight to send to their friends, but of comparatively uninteresting stretches of country.

In example, very careful photographs were taken of the dunes, which, in the neighbourhood of Hartlepool, reach to a considerable height, and from the top of which the country which lies behind, at a lower level, could be swept by machine-guns. Nor was it noticed that they took particular pains to secure a picture of the junction, where, as a rule, some hundreds of coal trucks are lying waiting for distribution. It is true that the chemist noticed that one of the party had a camera which he valued at £50—a very perfect instrument.

As time went on the field of their peregrinations extended until they had secured photographs of the country reaching up to North Berwick, and including also Scarborough. In fact, the collection constituted a photographic survey of that part of the East Coast. Photographs were taken at all states of the tide to show what extent of foreshore was exposed at low water.

After this work had continued for about three months a fourth man appeared upon the scene, whose manner towards the others was that of a superior officer. One day the four met in the chemist's shop, and there was a fierce altercation in German, a language of which the chemist knew nothing. Whilst it was progressing a customer entered the shop, asked for some article, had some difficulty in making his choice, loitered about, and then took his leave.

When the four Germans left the customer returned, and said to the chemist, "Do you know that these men are spies; they were speaking in German, and I know German very well. The last man was evidently a superior, and he was bullying the others because they had failed to secure some particular photographs. Now, tell me, is there a lighthouse?"

The chemist said "Yes."

"They defended themselves, saying they had been there at all times of the day, but had never been able to obtain a photograph of its vicinity."

The above facts were the subject of some comment of the time, and they are now recalled by the correspondent, in proof that the Germans were preparing themselves five years ago for their campaign.

HOW BIG GUNS ARE MADE.

INSIDE AN ARMAMENT FACTORY.

A fascinating sight it is to watch the first stages in the manufacture of the big guns which are proving so formidable and successful in the Great War, says a Contemporary. A solid ingot of steel, some fifty feet in length and weighing about one hundred tons is employed in the making of a 13.5 in. gun.

After being forged and then allowed to cool, so that it may be toughened for the heavy work that has to come later on, this gigantic bar of steel is pressed into cylindrical shape by the most powerful hydraulic press invented which exerts a pressure of any thing between 5,000 and 10,000 tons to the square inch. This machine literally presses the solid steel into circular shape, after which what is known as the trepanning operation is carried out—namely, drilling a large hole—the bore—from end to end, a process which has to be performed with utmost exactitude. Next the inside of the gun—that is, the bore—is rifled.

The most wonderful sight, however, is the next stage—the hardening process, when the rough weapon is heated to dazzling white heat and plunged into a huge well full of oil. If the operation takes place in the nihgt time, the sight of this huge, glowing bar of metal being lowered apparently into the bowels of the earth, to the accompaniment of leaping tongues of flame given off by the burning oil, may be likened to a scene from Dante's Inferno. The gun is then left to cool in the oil-bath, out of which it comes hardened, toughened, and tempered.

Then follows the wire-windin goperations to make the weapon stronger and impart to it some measure of elasticity. This wire winding is an operation which is much the same in principle as the whipping on the handle of a cricket bat. In this case, however the whipping takes the form of strong steel ribbon, which is wound round the body of the gun. Every 12in. and 13. 5in. gun actually has about 120 miles of this steel ribbon wound round it.

Many other processes have to be gone through in regard to fitting the gun with mechanism, etc., which it is impossible to give in detail here. Some idea, however, of the labour involved in the manufacture of one of these being guns may be gathered from the fact that from start to finish the time occupied is over twelve months.

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Our Reply is that STOCKS of WAR GOODS are certainly very much depleted, but the bulk of our business is concerned with the munitions of peace and every P. & O. direct Steamer has brought us our usual consignments of seasonable Goods. Therefore

AS USUAL

THE STOCK-TAKING SALE BEGINS

On Monday next, January 25th.

Doors open at 9 a. m. prompt.

Our Sale windows are full of representative Bargains, and no goods will be sold before Monday.

AS USUAL

Every one of our Departments is included in this Sale, the entire Stock is offered at advantageous prices in order to turn into Cash as much Stock as possible before the Annual Stock-taking.

AS USUAL

The careful and thrifty Housewife will be looking for Bargains, and she will not be disappointed, for the Household Section on our Second floor has some astoundingly Cheap goods on Sale.

AS USUAL

We expect that the Ladies Gallery will be thronged with shoppers eager to secure the best of the Bargains in Millinery and smart dresses.

AS USUAL

We issue a Sale Catalogue for MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS ONLY, this will be posted free on application.

Bombay Residents have the inestimable boon of seeing our Arcade full of representative offers from all departments.

SEE THE WINDOWS IN OUR ARCADE.

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Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25; Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs. 45. Gold Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235.

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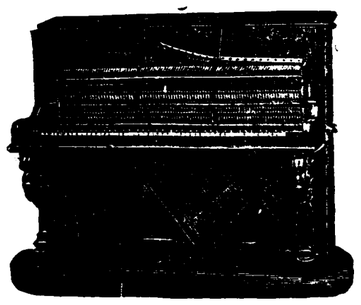

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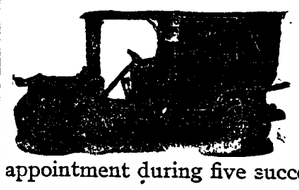

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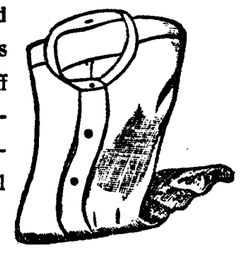

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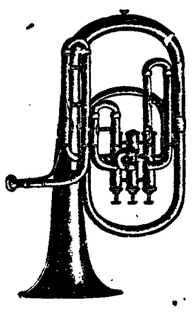

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